Weather

Cloudy, fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 50.9 and the minimum 30.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 63.4 and 46.0.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Emp. of Canada, 1.30 p.m. tomorrow, reg. 12.30 p.m.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Jefferson, 10 a.m. Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Sues, Str. Kashmir, Feb. 14.

NO. 3515 VOL XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 壬戌年十二月二十六日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1923 大正十二年二月十一日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

EXCHANGE IS BIG PROBLEM; NEW FACTORS ARE INVOLVED

What Will Happen After China New Year?

THE PITTMAN ACT

World Supplies Of Silver Are Increasing

"What is Exchange going to do?" is a perennial question. It is the one thing that baffles everybody. Of all the problems that a business man in China has to tackle—and their name is legion—out and away the most difficult is the question of Exchange.

At present Exchange is steady as money is beginning to get tight before the China New Year and supplies of silver here are short. Thus silver has been going up. However, most people do not think it will stay up and this is shown in the rates for future exchange. For instance, the difference between cash sterling and March sterling is about halfpenny now, which shows that many have not much faith.

Another element bearing on the future of exchange is the Pittman Act, which everybody in Shanghai is talking about at present. Under the Pittman Act, the United States Government was to buy 209 million ounces of American silver at a dollar an ounce. On October 24 the amount still to be bought under the Pittman Act was 72 million ounces. During September and October the purchases averaged 6,600,000 ounces per month, and at this rate of purchase it would only take about eleven months from October 24 last to complete the purchases under the Act. When all the Pittman Act purchases are made it would mean that the entire American production of over fifty million ounces will be thrown on the open market.

Again, we must remember that the supplies of silver are increasing and are expected to reach the record of 1911, which was 226 million ounces. The Canton Mint, which was the most persistent buyer of silver last year, has gone out of the market. There are large supplies in the Indian Treasury, the ratio of bullion reserve to note circulation in India on October 19 last being, 63 percent, of which 90 percent was in silver, while the ratio in July, 1918 was 38 percent only. This serves to show that the Indian Government will not be a buyer of silver for sometime to come. In fact, it has been suggested that the Indian Government sell now a part of its surplus silver reserve.

Recently a Bill was passed in the British Parliament whereby a large part of the excess of silver coinage in the United Kingdom is to be withdrawn from circulation. This would mean that the British Government would be a steady seller of silver this year. So much for supplies of silver.

THE PURCHASERS

Now we come to the purchasers. The two big buyers of silver in normal times are India and China.

India is buying heavily at present, but this is supposed to be temporary only and due to the possibility of an import duty on silver being imposed by the Indian Government on May 1, after the passing of the Indian Budget. It is the Indian bazaars and not the Government who are buying now. The Indian Government is more likely to turn seller.

The Canton Mint has stopped buying, while our supplies are small in Shanghai at present, which is usual this time of the year. When the supplies of silver at present on the way reach Shanghai and money begins to return after the China New Year our supplies of silver should be ample.

What the amount is that has gone through is uncertain, but it is estimated at between five to ten million ounces, which would mean also that China is not likely to be a buyer.

It is very hard to say how this enormous production of the white metal is going to be absorbed and how the price of silver can remain at its present level for many months more.

DEMONITISATION

It is worthy of mention that the demonetisation of silver currency is now common all over the world. Great Britain has reduced the fineness of her coins, and, as mentioned before, has withdrawn her surplus supplies from circulation. In October of last year the Bombay

(Continued on Page 8)

BY J. L. BUTTS

Zung Pah-yung exhibited a collection of what purported to be scars of battle and told the Court that Da Tuh-piao had come into his place of business and assaulted him and everybody else who happened to be contiguous.

La declared that this was a one-sided and distorted version of the affair, and recounted the following tale of woe. He was a dentist, he stated. In his trade he used a special chair which he had possessed for many years and of which he had grown exceedingly fond. One day, under the stress occasioned by the removal of a stubborn molar, the chair broke and he took it to Zung's repair shop for mending. Zung had operated on the ailing furniture and handed it back to its owner with a guarantee that it would remain robust and in good health for four years, Chinese or foreign calendar, as preferred. But, bewailed Da, the chair was in service only three months when it broke again. He went to claim the guarantee and was turned down. He capitulated with a request for a little glue so that he could do the repairing himself—and even this was refused. Then he lost his temper and walloped Zung. He denied punching anybody else.

The Court was sympathetic but glanced again at Zung's abrasions and fined Da $4.

PHYSICAL CULTURE PERILS

Even a watchman could hardly be expected to watch more than one thing at a time, and the Sikh who was keeping an eye on activities along the China Merchants' wharf would have needed an additional optic or so in order to keep the bag of charcoal behind him under a strict surveillance. He could only allow it an occasional glance. On one of these occasions he noticed that the bag was gone. Then he saw Dien Ayi and the charcoal, both moving away. It was a heavy bag and the watchman was fleet of foot.

When Dien came up in the Mixed Court they inquired of him why he had taken the fuel.

"I didn't take it exactly," said Dien. "I was only dragging it back and forth. I take a good deal of exercise and I find that dragging a bag of charcoal back and forth is one of the finest ways of exercising

(Continued on Page 2)

DEMAND CERTIFIED Circulation Returns

If the grocer put his scoop in the sugar barrel and wrapped up the parcel and offered it to you as one pound without weighing it——

Would he be short or you?

Advertising space is a commodity like any other—the unit of measurement or weight is paid subscriptions.

BEFORE ADVERTISING IN ANY OTHER SHANGHAI SUNDAY PAPER

Insist on proof of paid Circulation.

The Circulation of

THE CHINA PRESS

SUNDAY EDITION

as last certified by our auditors, was

6037

HOUSE PASSES LONG PENDING BILL TO UNITE U. S. SERVICES

Consuls And Diplomats To Be Consolidated

HUGHES FOR IT

Measure Revises Salaries And Provides Pensions

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, Feb. 10.—The House of Representatives has passed the administration bill providing for the consolidation of diplomatic and consular offices. The bill inaugurates a revised salary scale, and authorises extra allowances for diplomatic and consular representatives abroad.

This bill is known as the Rogers bill, and was introduced by Representative John J. Rogers, of Massachusetts four years ago. It provides for (1) the classification of ministers, (2) the amalgamation of the diplomatic and consular service into a single foreign service on an interchangeable basis, (3) representation allowances, (4) the substitution of a corps of foreign service pupils for the present corps of consular assistants, (5) a retirement system.

Secretary of States Hughes, in a letter to Representative Rogers, strongly endorsed this measure and assured him of the administration's support of it. The measure provides for a new and somewhat larger salary scale, ranging from G.$3,000 to G.$9,000, with certain allowances, and for retirement system, divided into classes based on length of service. The first, class "A," would retire on 60 percent salary after 30 years of service, and so on to class "F" which calls for 15 percent of salary upon retirement after 15 years of service.

Consul General Cunningham was greatly pleased last evening when informed by THE CHINA PRESS that the measure had passed the house, and expressed the hope that it would soon pass the State.

PROPOSAL MODIFIED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Feb. 9.—In order to meet the Budget deficit of 3,500,000,000 francs, the Finance Minister, M. de Lasteyrie, intends to modify the proposal to increase taxation by 20 percent. The 20 percent increase will apply only to certain direct taxes but there will be a general increase of 10 percent from which Customs dues, business turnovers, luxuries and salaries will be exempt.

It is estimated that this will produce 1,500,000,000 francs. Five hundred millions each will be secured from the surplus revenue on income tax and payments to the State by the railways. It is hoped to obtain the remaining 1,000,000,000 by measures for preventing the evasion of income tax and by economies.

S'HAI GERMAN CITIZENS SEND SUM TO RUHR RELIEF FUND

Half Billion Marks Go To Chancellor Cuno

ABOUT G.$17,000

Consul General Says Citizens Acted On Own Volition

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Berlin, Feb. 10.—The German residents of Shanghai have sent to Chancellor Cuno the sum of five hundred million marks for the Ruhr sufferers.

The above exclusive dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS was confirmed last night by Mr. Thiel, the German Consul General here. Mr. Thiel said that the German residents here had undertaken to raise a relief fund shortly after the French occupied the Ruhr district, and that the first instalment of the sum thus subscribed was forwarded about a week ago. The sum sent, the Consul General said, was approximately 70,000 gold marks, (equal, roughly, to £3,500 or $17,000 American money)

The Consul General said that this fund was raised on the initiative of the German residents here without any suggestions from the consular office. Additional sums would be raised and forwarded, he said, as Germans all over the world were determined to do all in their power to relieve the distress of their homeland caused by the French invasion.

Wants Britain To Retain Mandate

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

London, Feb. 10.—Mr. Cox, the British High Commissioner to Mesopotamia has urged upon the foreign office the importance of maintaining the British mandate for Mesopotamia, "the more so as England must by all means control the terminals of the Anglo-Persian coal oil tubes."

"Orthodox Devil" Sermon Subject At Country Club

At the Columbia Country Club this morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. James M. Yard will give the third of his series of sermons on the "Religious Revolution" in which he is endeavoring to interpret religion for the modern man. The subject will be "The Orthodox Devil."

LABOR VICTORY

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

London, Feb. 10.—The Labor majority in the bye election in the Whitechapel district was increased from 438 to 2,176.

LOBINGIER, IN RADIO SPEECH, PAYS TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

American School Singers Delight Wireless Fans

SERMON TONIGHT

Sub-dean Spencer And Miss Maklin Tomorrow

Tonight's Radio Concert

Tonight's broadcasting will be a special Sabbath service, arranged through the courtesy of the Union Church of Shanghai.

8 p.m. Opening prayer.

8:10 Vocal solo, "Lead Kindly Light," by Mrs. Barham.

8:20 Hymn, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is," by the Union Church Choir.

8:30 Sermon, "Christ And The Lord's Prayer," by the Rev. A. N. Rowland of the Union Church.

8:45 Solo, "The Lost Chord," by Mr. W. T. Fulstow.

8:50 Hymn, "Sun of my Soul," by the Choir.

9: p.m. Closing prayer.

In memory of Abraham Lincoln, a man for the ages, whose birth day falls on Monday, February 12, Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier of the United States Court for China paid a glowing tribute to the extraordinary world-wide reverence in which Lincoln is held in an address delivered by radio last night.

Judge Lobingier chose as his subject, "The International Lincoln," and while his address was short it was inspired by the deep respect Judge Lobingier holds for the greatest of all Americans and received with exceptional appreciation by the more than one thousand radio receiving sets in the Shanghai vicinity.

In addition the program broadcasted from THE CHINA PRESS-Radio Corporation of China broadcasting station on the roof of the Dollar building last night included a splendid vocal solo by Miss Bernice Austin, vocal teacher at the Shanghai American School, a selection by the American School Quartette, and a vocal solo by Mr. Charles McDaniel, the school's boy tenor.

CHURCH TONIGHT

Tonight a complete, concentrated church service will be broadcasted commencing at 8 o'clock. The Rev. A. N. Rowland, pastor of the Union Church, will deliver a short sermon with "Christ And The Lord's Prayer," as the text, and the Union Church choir will sing two favorite hymns, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is," and "Son of My Soul, Thy Saviour Dear." In addition a sacred solo will be sung and the usual Sabbath prayers will be said. It will be the second time that church services have been broadcasted by radio in China, the first services ever to have been given being two weeks ago when the Very Rev.

(Continued on Page 2)

Radio Program On Monday

Monday's radio program, beginning at 8 o'clock, will include the following special numbers in addition to late news bulletins broadcast by THE CHINA PRESS, and phonograph selections:

Vocal Solo, "Sweet Lady," by Miss Bernice Austin.

Song, "Deep River," by the Boys Glee Club of the American School.

Violin Solo, "Nazurka, (M. Lynarski), by Miss Louise Macklin.

Vocal Solo, by the Rev. C. E. Spencer, Sub-Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral.

Violin Solo, "Cradle Song," Clarence Cameron White), by Miss Macklin.

Vocal Solo by the Rev. Spencer.

Song, "Soldier's Chrous from Faust," by Boys Glee Club, American School.

How The Navy Makes A Man

THESE two photographs show what only two weeks in the American Navy will do for a youth. The first shows a recruit going aboard the old line frigate Constellation at the Newport (R. I.) Naval Training Station, with his new outfit in his kitty bag. The second shows how he has improved in just half a month of naval discipline and training.

WASHINGTON BALL AT NEW CARLTON TO BREAK RECORD

Reservations For American Co. Affair Will Exceed All Previous Figures

All records for attendance at the annual Washington's Birthday ball will be broken this year when the affair will be held at the New Carlton Cafe, where arrangements are being made to accommodate 2,200 dancers.

Hundreds of applications for invitations to the annual affair of the American Company, S. V. C., have been received and in order to assure all of getting their tickets, there is a possibility that invitation lists will be closed before February 20, the date announced.

The Committee urges early applications and it was announced last night that reservations may be secured through Mr. J. J. Rogers of the Equitable Bank and Mr. Walter Smith at the Asia Bank as well as from Captain V. Olsen of the Municipal Electricity Department office on Fearon Road; Lieut. J. W. Baldwin at the Walkover Shoe, and Mr. J. E. Doyle of The China Press.

Applications for invitations should be accompanied by check or money and should state the names of all members of a party as individual tickets are issued. Reservations may be made for six dollars each and other nationals will secure invitations through Americans.

The ball this year will eclipse all previous efforts of the S. V. C. unit. One of the features will be the flags of all states in the union and territories of the United States, which are being presented by Americans.

Twenty flags are needed to complete the collection, which will probably be the only one of its kind in existence. Americans who desire to present a flag to the Ball Committee are asked to notify Mr. Carl Crow or Mr. J. E. Doyle.

GREY TO BE LEADER

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Berlin, Feb. 10.—Lord Grey has declared his preparedness to assume the leadership of the Liberal opposition in the British parliament.

MINE EXPLOSION

(Reuter's Service)

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 9.—Nineteen fatalities resulted from an explosion of firedamp in a mine near Cumberland today.

TREATY PASSED

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 9.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Treaty of Santa Margherita and Signor Orlando's report.

BELGIUM SEES ERROR IN FRENCH POLICY IN RUHR

Foreign Minister Going To Paris With Protest

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Berlin, Feb. 10.—The French authorities have demanded 250 hospital beds and the necessary accommodations at Essen, offering to pay only three marks per day for the beds. They have also demanded that Germany build aeroplane hangars at Mayence at a cost of one hundred million marks.

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Paris, Feb. 10.—The Belgian foreign minister is expected to arrive in Paris Monday to discuss further methods of dealing with the Ruhr situation. The Belgian government is not satisfied with the French handling of the situation.

In this connection it is said that Premier Poincare's refusal to give information to the foreign relations committee of the Chamber caused a mild situation, with the result that it is President Millerand instead of the Premier who is dictating the French policy in the Ruhr.

The newspapers in Paris are cautioning the government against an inflation of French paper currency.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 9.—A report from Amsterdam, published in the English newspapers, states that the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs denies the report, emanating from Duesseldorf, that Holland has protested against the seizing of coal trains.

In the interior of the Ruhr and in the British zone the railwaymen are working and traffic is normal.

At Ludwigshafen, in spite of the explusion of the manager, the railwaymen have resumed work.

Wolff Bureau announces that the railway situation has improved in the Essen district.

The locks on the Rhine-Hoorne have been restored by the French administration.

A restrictions bill has been submitted to the Reichstag. Article 4 authorises the President to prescribe measures with regard to visas and passports and to expel foreigners.

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, Feb. 9.—As a result of the exploitation of State forests in the Belgian occupation zone in Germany, large sales of timber have been held.

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, Feb. 9.—Following a conference between French and Belgian Ministers, it was announced today that complete agreement had been reached regarding traffic in the unoccupied territory. Arrangements have been made to meet the systematic disorganisation by the Germans of canals and waterways.

ANGORA NOW SAYS NOTE TO ALLIES WAS MISJUDGED

It Was Not An Ultimatum, Is Explanation

ONLY 'CIRCULAR'

Status Quo To Be Maintained For Present

(Reuter's Service)

Constantinople, Feb. 9.—All the newspapers are very apprehensive with regard to events in Smyrna. Authoritative Turkish quarters now declare that the Note with regard to the Allied warships was in no way an ultimatum.

It was simply a circular, informing all States, including neutrals, of the decision of the Turkish General Staff to forbid vessels of over 1,000 tons to be stationed in Smyrna Harbor in accordance with the Turkish maritime regulations.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 9.—In spite of the expiration of the delay granted by the Turks, calm reigns at Smyrna. A French mine-sweeper is assuring security for the Allied ships passing through the mine-field.

The French ship, Pierre Loti, which has arrived off Smyrna, has not been able to enter the port as there was no pilot.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 9.—A telegram from Constantinople states that an agreement has been reached between the Smyrna authorities and the Command of the Allied war ships in port, sanctioning the status quo for the fleets until matters are diplomatically arranged.

MAIL IS LEAVING FOR U.S. MONDAY; ARRIVING TUESDAY

An unusually heavy mail from America is due here Tuesday on the President Jefferson, and a fast mail for America will go on the Empress of Canada tomorrow. The Jefferson has on board 2,417 bags of mail, 3,624 tons of cargo and a full passenger list for this port. It is expected to dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and will probably sail for Hongkong and Manila at 6 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Empress boat is due off Woosung from Hongkong at 10 a.m. tomorrow and will leave for Vancouver at six in the evening. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and inbound passengers from the ship are expected to land about 12.30. The liner is scheduled to arrive in Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama on February 26.

Following the Angkor which sailed for Marseilles yesterday afternoon the next mail for Europe via the Suez will be sent on the Angers next Thursday. Ordinary matter is to close at 9 a.m. and registered at 8 a.m. The tender with outgoing passengers for the Angers will leave the French mail jetty at 10 o'clock that morning, and heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before Wednesday noon.

Mails from Europe are due on the Kashmir next Wednesday and the Azay le Rideau, February 20. The Kashmir comes from London and is expected to leave Hongkong today at noon and the Rideau is bringing the French mail of January 12.

The Kaga Maru of N. Y. K. will sail for Seattle today, and the tenders with passengers for the steamer will leave the Customs jetty at 8 and 10.30 o'clock this morning.

NO VATICAN ENVOY

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Feb. 9.—The caucas of the Seiyukai Party today approved the budget, except the appropriation for a legation at the Vatican.

Lincoln's Gettyburg Address

At the dedication of the battlefield at Gettyburg as a soldier's cemetery, Abraham Lincoln made the following oration, extremely short and phrased in simple language, which has taken permanent place as a classic in American literature:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation, or any nations so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

NEW N.Y.K. LINER OPEN TO PUBLIC HERE THURSDAY

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which for 50 years has maintained the foremost position in the sea traffic between Shanghai and Japan, announces the inauguration of a special and expeditious service between Nagasaki and Shanghai with its new high speed steamers, the Nagasaki Maru and the Shanghai Maru.

It is to show in some measure its appreciation of the constant patronage of the public that the management of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha decided to order these two costly steamers from the famous William Denny's Shipbuilding Yard of Dumbarton, Scotland.

The Nagasaki Maru will be open for inspection between noon and 4 p.m. on Thursday at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The outstanding features of the steamer are: first, her exceptional speed, enabling her to cross between Nagasaki and Shanghai in but little over 24 hours and secondly, her superb accommodation, such as is seen nowhere else, except perhaps on the largest and latest type of trans-Atlantic liners. In all other details she embodies the last word on shipbuilding and passenger accommodation. The Shanghai Maru is now on her way from Scotland. Connections with express train services of the Japanese Government Railways makes it possible to make the journey from Tokio, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Moji to Shanghai in 62, 61, 52, 51, 50 and 34 hours respectively.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is confident that these unique features, combined with the newly framed moderate through fares from the principal points in Japan to Shanghai will revolutionise local travel conditions and open a new era in the traffic history of the Orient.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

in the world. I like to keep in perfect physical trim. So I dragged the bag."

The Court gazed upon Dien and saw that he was long and gangling and about as upstanding and husky as an unstarched shirtfront. Dien looked as though if anyone had come up to him with even a small armful of exercise and asked him merely to hold it for a minute he would have gone into a decline. He looked as though he needed rest more than exercise and now he is slated for a month of it.

PAINFUL AND UNUSUAL

Praying to be excused for failing to attend Court as witness in a civil action, one Woo Chin-sang communicates with the officials in the following tenor:

"Referring to the Tsai Ta-dong case between Lao Tsao-zien and Zi Zung-ziang, I have been subpoenaed to attend Court to testify, Tsai Ta-dong's books were never handed over. The petitioner has a deceased leg, so unable to attend and hence the above petition."

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS?

Caught by a neighbor as he was leaving the residence of Man Cha-sung, 180 Li Hong-kew Ka, at 3 a.m., Dzung Zu-soong, who had forced the door of the place, was turned over to the corner policeman. The C.P.C. took the prisoner back to the house, roused Man and asked the latter to inventory his losses. Whereupon Man found himself in a dilemma. He couldn't find his spectacles and thus he couldn't detect whatever discrepancies there might be in his list of household furnishings. The C.P.C. had an inspiration. He searched the prisoner. Concealed in the latter's sock were found the missing cheaters, value $2. They were the only item Dzung had burgled. Sufficient, however, to earn him a twelve-month term.

COMMISSION SITS

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 9.—The temporary mixed commission of the League of Nations for the reduction of armaments held a sitting today at which M. Viviani presided.

The sub-commissions at their sittings discussed (1) private manufacture and international control of armaments: (2) the replies of the Governments on the question of the exigences of national security; and (3) an inquiry into statistics and limitation of military expenses.

CABINET FORMED

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Feb. 9.—A Cabinet composed of Nationalists and members of the Country Party has been formed with Captain Stanley M. Bruce as Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Mr. James Page as Treasurer.

Lobingier Pays Tribute To Lincoln

(Continued from Page 1)

C. J. Fs. Symons, the Dean, preached and conducted the Holy Trinity Cathedral services.

The first radio church services created an excellent impression among the numerous missionaries in China as they gave just an inkling of the untold possibilities of the wireless telephone in Christian missionary work in the country, and especially in the hinterlands, days or weeks from foreign civilisation.

MONDAY NIGHT

On Monday evening another excellent musical program has been arranged. Miss Louise Macklin of the Shanghai American School, will play two violin solos, "Nazurka" (M. Lynarski) and "Cradle Song" (Clarence Cameron White), the Rev. C. E. Spencer, Sub-Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, will sing two baritone solos; Miss Austin, who made such a hit on Saturday night, will sing another solo, "Sweet Lady," and the Boys Glee Club of the American School will sing two chorus numbers, "Soldier's Chorus from Faust," and "Deep River."

Just before Judge Lobingier began speaking last night one of the President liners asked the French wireless station what time the concerts began. It is not known yet whether they heard the concert. Judge Lobinger, in his address, said:

"Fourteen years ago tomorrow America celebrated the centenary of her great emancipator's birth. Already he had become the leading national figure. With the disappearance of sectional bitterness, the south had come to recognise him as a native son—unquestionably her greatest—and her truest friend. One of the most interesting of the many lives of Lincoln is 'The Southerner' by Thomas Dixon, author of 'The Clansman,' and exponent of the southern viewpoint.

"But even before his centennial birthday, there was in process of realisation the once, seemingly, audacious claim of Secretary Stanton, asserted on the night of Lincoln's assassination, 'Now he belongs to the Ages'!

"Every year since his centennial, Lincoln has become more and more of a world character. And nowhere has this phenomenon been more apparent than in England. There was a time when Lincoln was ridiculed by a section of the English press. I was painfully impressed with that fact only last spring when I visited the famous Lincoln museum opposite the old Ford Theater in Washington and saw the large collection of cartoons from English papers—notably Punch—caricaturing and deriding the martyred President at the very time of his and our nation's extremity.

"It is one of the tragedies of history that a misguided press should so long have estranged a mother and a daughter nation. But here is a lesson which is not without its bearings even in China; 'Verily the stone which the builders rejected, the same has become the head of the corner.' For the rail splitter of the Sangamon is one of the most revered figures in the England of today, while the very names of his insect detractors are forgotten.

"The Lincoln statue now stands at Westminster. One of the most popular dramas of recent years is John Drinkwater's 'Lincoln,' written by an Englishman and presented by English actors to overflowing English audiences. In America, where it has been running for years, I had an opportunity to note its lasting popularity less than a year since, when Frank McGlynn impersonated Lincoln to crowded houses for about a week, each afternoon and evening, at the National Theater, in Washington. The most philosophical life of Lincoln, and the one displaying the deepest appreciation of his cosmopolitan character, is that of an Englishman — Baron Charnwood. And now comes H. G. Wells—probably the most widely read of living English authors—and places Lincoln's among his six greatest names of all time.

"There is one striking phenomenon in modern history, he says,—America. 'It represents something so new, so tremendous, so full of promise for the future of the world, that it seems as if America ought surely to have the right to nominate at least one member to our list. Shall it be Washington or Lincoln? Without Washington, there would hardly have been a United States; and yet Washington is not the typical American. He was essentially an English gentleman. All his tastes, all his traditions and many of his associations and friendship ran back to the mother country.

America might have imported her Washington, full grown, from the old world. She had to grow her own Lincoln. He, better than any other, seems to me to embody the essential characteristics of America.

It is interesting and significant to the historian that the Lincoln legend has already grown to such proportions. He has been dead only half a century, yet already he has a secure and permanent place in the affections of men, not only over here, but everywhere I think we are safe in including Abraham Lincoln in our list of permanently great figures; not merely because of his own greatness, but because of the greatness of the spirit of America, which he, better than any other American, embodies and exemplifies.'

"And here we may leave our Lincoln, applying to him—more accurately even than to the one to whom they were originally addressed,—the words of one of our early poets:

"We tell thy doom without a sigh,
For thou art freedom's now and fame's;
One of the few—the immortal names—
That were not born to die."

Following Judge Lobingier the radio fans enjoyed a vocal solo, "Carissima," by Miss Bernice Austin, vocal instructor at the American School. Miss Austin added her bit to the daily failing radio records in China by playing her own accompaniment. Miss Austin's solo was particularly clear and carried through the air very well. She will sing again on Monday night.

The American School Quartette, composed of Mr. Alex Moffett, Mr. Rodd Moffett, Mr. Thomas Grafton and Mr. Charles McDaniel sang "The Song of the Armourer" as only a good boy's quartette can. The Quartette joined in the chorus when Mr. Charles McDaniel, the school tenor, sang a solo, "Mighty Land" from "Pocahantas," the operetta to be produced by the American School at the Olympic Theater on April 2 and 3.

On Monday night when some of the American School singers are billed to repeat Miss Austin, in addition to singing another solo, will direct the Boys Glee Club in their two songs, "Deep River," and "Soldier's Chorus from Faust." Miss Freda Fromell, head of the music department at the American School, will play the accompaniment. Miss Louise Macklin will play two violin solos and Sub-Dean Spencer, baritone, will sing two numbers—which altogether is quite some musical feast for radio 'listeners in' to look forward to.

NEED SPECIAL VOICE

(China Press Service)

London.—At a special demonstration in Manchester recently at the Metropolitan Vickers Works, Mr. A. P. Fleming, head of the Research Department, stated that only a small proportion of those who had been tested to act as transmitters of news had been found to possess that peculiar quality of voice which was essential to proper production. It might be found necessary, he said, to have a school where persons could be trained to act as transmitters, for there was no doubt that the apparatus was now being blamed for faults due to the personal factor.

China's President Wants To Hear Radio Concerts

The President of China, Li Yuan-hung, through his personal physician, has requested information as to how he can hear the concerts being broadcasted by THE CHINA PRESS and Radio Corporation of China each evening.

Mr. E. G. Osborn of the Radio Corporation and THE CHINA PRESS are making arrangements to send the President a specially constructed set so that he will have no difficulty in hearing the nightly musical concerts and news bulletins in Peking clearly and distinctly in his own quarters.

ARCHBISHOP SLAIN

(Reuter's Service)

Warsaw, Feb. 9.—Abbot Latyszenko today assassinated Archbishop Georges, head of the Polish Orthodox Church.

The assassin favored dependence of the Church on the Moscow Patriarchate while the Archbishop last year proclaimed its independence.

HE WHO IS SATISFIED with things as they are will never make them better. Don't be satisfied with your present income but have an independent one that will help you to achieve bigger things.

THIS CAN BE DONE by putting a certain amount aside each month and when sufficient has accumulated to invest it in sound securities. Let us help you, our bond department is always at your service.

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The Yellow Lantern — Jack Mason Proprietor

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Announcing "The Wonder Corner"

Richterman begs to inform the Public that in order better to serve visitors and guests, he has opened in the LOBBY OF THE PALACE HOTEL a Booth specializing in an entirely different class of Art objects than those shown in his store on Nanking Road.

NOW OPEN — *Diamonds, Ural Stones, Jade and Ivory Curios of every Description* — CALL and INSPECT

Carlton LIMITED

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

Carnival Night and Dinner de Luxe

ST. VALENTINE'S NIGHT

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th

TEN HANDSOME AND APPROPRIATE PRIZES

will be given by the Judges to the Ladies in Mask and wearing the best Costumes.

SERPENTINES, FANCY HATS, etc.

A Night of Frivolity!

Dinner Reservation: West 3637-3638

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TAXI PHONE WEST 189
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SEE WINDOWS

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ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY — EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS — INCORPORATED

THIS COMPANY will occupy its new offices on the ground floor of the Robert Dollar Building

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It is greaseless and keeps the hair in any desired position

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THE THEATRE OF EXCLUSIVE ELEVATING PHOTOPLAYS

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NOW SHOWING

REX INGRAM'S MILLION DOLLAR PHOTOPLAY SPECTACLE

"The PRISONER of ZENDA"

---

3 DAYS ONLY — COMMENCING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13 — 3 DAYS ONLY

A BIG DOUBLE FEATURE BILL

JACKIE COOGAN

The boy wonder of the Film World in his newest and best comedy

"MY BOY"

Written especially for Jackie and enables him to exercise to the full his rare pantomimic genius—it is the kind of picture that will draw laughter and tears.

YOU ALL REMEMBER JACKIE

as co-star with Charlie Chaplin in "THE KID."

The Most Discussed Film Ever Produced:

"THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND"

An authentic picture depicting this famous battle from start to finish

Produced under supervision of Naval Experts from data taken from British and German Navy Logs.

It Settles Beyond Doubt the Question

WHO WON THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND

An Educational Picture of Great Value.

---

3 DAYS ONLY — COMMENCING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16 — 3 DAYS ONLY

That Gorgeous and Glittering Butterfly of the Screen in the most Beautiful Photoplay of Her Splendid and Remarkable Screen Career

Mae Murray

AS CLEO THE PARISIAN DANCER IN

"PEACOCK ALLEY"

A STORY OF

LOVE—BEAUTY—THRILLS—ROMANCE—EXCITEMENT

Peacock Alley is a lane just around the corner from Primrose path. It leads to the crossroads of the Straight-and-Narrow "Easy Street," and there every woman must choose her own path.

Wonderful Settings — Exquisite Beauty — Superb Cast

THE MOST WONDERFUL ARRAY OF GORGEOUS GOWNS EVER SEEN UPON THE SCREEN.

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EVERY NIGHT AT 9.15			MATINEES:	BOOKING AT THEATRE BOX OFFICE DAILY 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
	UNRESERVED		SATURDAY and SUNDAY 3 p.m.	
	STALLS	$0.60	Adults, $1.00	
	PIT	1.00	Children, 0.60	
	RESERVED		ANY SEAT	
	BALCONY	$1.50		
	DRESS CIRCLE	2.00		

COMING SOON

D. W. GRIFFITH'S MASTERFUL CHINESE LOVE STORY **"BROKEN BLOSSOMS"**

CANADIAN PACIFIC GETS INTERESTING NOTE OF THANKS

Somewhat different from the letters of commendation and appreciation usually received from passengers is a message from China just received by the Canadian Pacific from a party of Chinese passengers who recently sailed on the Empress of Australia, all of whom attached their signatures to the letter. The letter follows:

"A passenger for Shanghai by the Empress of Canada from Hongkong reaching Shanghai suffering from an unexpected dangerous illness felt senseless, was cured, and rescued by the ship doctor and the ship staff. The said passenger was aided to land safely. All passengers on board had a very high opinion of such a generous integrity done by the ship staff.

"We beg to inform you that we went to Vancouver by the Empress of Australia from Hongkong and that on the voyage the Captain and Staff Captain devoted their unusual attention to our treatment. In fact, if it compares with the treatment given by other ship officers it is too far off as if between Heaven and Earth. The interpreter, Mr. Chan, entertained the passengers with diligence and entire satisfaction so that we were much indebted and never forgetful of his kindness. We therefore have this matter inserted in the newspapers as if we returned them a vote of our thanks for such kindness. It is intended for having such goodness brought to the attention of our brothers going abroad. It is hopeful that the officers of all the Empress steamers of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, would follow the same sample to give the passengers such treatment as the officers of the Empress of Australia. If so, our going-abroad-brothers have chance to enjoy such extreme happiness. This Empress of Australia has items (extra-ordinary) which show as follows: do things expediently; places clean and sanitary; no limitation of water; tea and water always ready; berth accommodations ventilated; dining rooms wide and large; bath rooms clean and sanitary; W. C's beautiful; Doctor attending patients with heedfulness; hot water always ready.

"Dated teh 13th Day of the 10th Moon of the Chinese Republic."

Changshu Temple Burns To Ground In Spectacular Blaze

(China Press Correspondence)

Changshu, Ku., Feb. 9.—One of the most spectacular fires ever seen in this part of the country occurred at 8 o'clock last night when the temple of the "Goddess of Mercy" on the side of the mountain burned to the ground in thirty minutes after the fire was discovered. The temple is well up the slope of the hill and it was easy to get a view of it as it burned. The origin of the fire is not made public but it started in the priests' bed room section of the temple.

The local fire companies came out but water was scarce and far away and they were unable to do more than protect the entrance room. Fortunately the wind blew the flames from the buildings below the slope of the temple and the grass on the hill above had been burned. Had the wind been from the opposite side there is no doubt that many other buildings would have burned, for the dry weather has left everything as dry as powder.

The temple itself was five rooms with a wing two rooms wide and two stories high. It was the official residence of the particular goddess that gives the son. It was in good repair but is said to have very little property and the priests have a rather bad reputation.

Naturalised Chinese Charged With Forging Japanese Bank Notes

Charged with manufacturing bank notes of the Bank of Nippon, Oen Tung-kya, a Korean who has become a naturalised Chinese citizen, was brought into the International Mixed Court by the French police yesterday.

Detective Dupri, of the French-town force, stated to Japanese Assessor Tanaka and Magistrate Loh that Oen was arrested after a raid had been made at 4 Ng Shing Li, of Route Prosper Paris and was carrying a handbag in which were found plates, forged notes and paper for the counterfeiting. Three other Koreans made their escape, he said, when the raid was made. The case had been brought to the International Mixed Court because of the Japanese interests involved.

The Court ordered the case remanded two weeks to allow further investigation.

Ash for Glover's when you need Dog Medicines at good stores everywhere

You might get a good meal at other places but you cannot get Bake Rite Bread unless you carry it in yourself. The CHOCOLATE SHOP serves it.

MUTT & JEFF -:- The Little Fellow's Brain Is Dormant Again Today -:- By Bud Fisher

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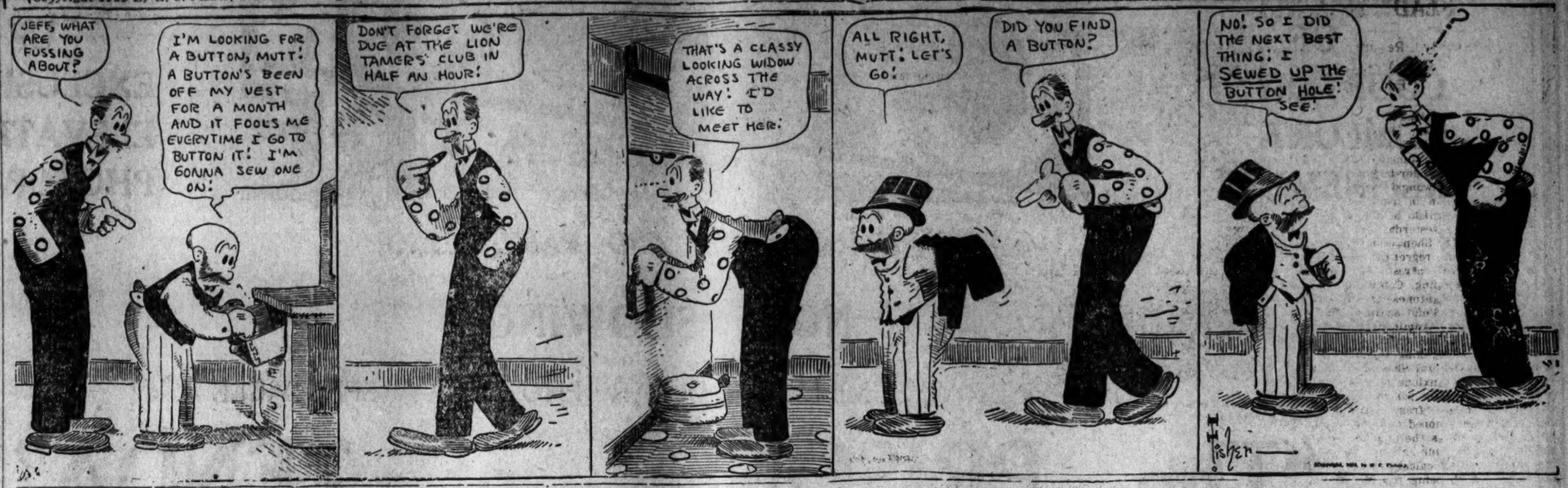
JEFF, WHAT ARE YOU FUSSING ABOUT?
I'M LOOKING FOR A BUTTON, MUTT! A BUTTON'S BEEN OFF MY VEST FOR A MONTH AND IT FOOLS ME EVERYTIME I GO TO BUTTON IT! I'M GONNA SEW ONE ON!
DON'T FORGET WE'RE DUE AT THE LION TAMERS' CLUB IN HALF AN HOUR!
THAT'S A CLASSY LOOKING WIDOW ACROSS THE WAY! I'D LIKE TO MEET HER!
ALL RIGHT, MUTT! LET'S GO!
DID YOU FIND A BUTTON?
NO! SO I DID THE NEXT BEST THING: I SEWED UP THE BUTTON HOLE! SEE!
H Fisher

News Brevities

The J. C. Williamson, Ltd., Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company which is opening here shortly at the Lyceum comes to Shanghai from a series of triumphs in India, Burma and the F. M. S. The Company arrives by the s.s. Dongola from Hongkong, and number in all about 40 artists, headed by the famous Charles Workman, who will play a number of his original roles in which he made his name. Miss Elsie Coram, the D'Oyley Carte Soprano and Miss Patti Russell, the Australian Prima Donna, share the leading soprano roles, while Mr. Gordon Crocker, a tenor of the D'Oyley Carte Company, Mr. Charles Mettam, Australian Tenor, and Miss Christine Lorimer, D'Oyley Carte Contralto, take the honors in many of the delightful operas which they are producting during their season here.

* * *

Mr. Harold Porter, British Consul at Harbin, has left for the south. Mr. Pogodin, Bolshevik representative in Harbin, has left for Vladivostok. Mr. J. London, formerly of the American Consulate at Vladivostok, has arrived at the Harbin Consulate.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kay sailed for Canton on the s.s. Soochow yesterday.

* * *

Lady Leveson and the Misses Leveson sailed for Hongkong on the s.s. Angkor yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Among Hongkong passengers on the s.s. Angkor which sailed yesterday were Mr. J. O. Anderson, Mr. W. E. Roberts, Mr. J. H. Pack, Mr. and Mrs. V. Meynard and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hatherly.

* * *

The Fire Department answered two calls last night, one in Central and the other in Yangtszepoo District. The first call was to 170 Shanse Road, a silk hong, which was more or less badly damaged. The outbreak occurred at about 8:30 p.m. The second blaze was in a straw hut off the Pingliang Road about 10 p.m., Yangtszepoo Division of the brigade turning out.

* * *

Mr. Charles James Fox has just been re-elected president of the North China Star, the American newspaper published at Tientsin. Other directors chosen at the annual meeting were Mr. Harry V. Fuller, Mr. Hollington K. Tong, Mr. Richard T. Evans, Mr. J. P. Ferrer, Mr. S. H. Chuan and Mr. E. K. Lowry.

* * *

The British Consulate-General will be closed on Monday, Commemoration Day.

* * *

The Commercial Bank of China announces that their offices on and after Monday will be at 7 The Bund.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held on February 27

* * *

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held at 10 Canton Road on Tuesday at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Royal Society of St. George will be held on February 23 at the General Chamber of Commerce rooms.

* * *

The Gardening Section of the American Woman's Club will meet Tuesday afternoon, February 13 at 2 o'clock at the Municipal Green Houses near Garden Bridge. Mr. MacGregor will speak.

* * *

An accountant named Sung Ziang-poo was fined $20 at the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of fraud, in that he represented himself at the Mixed Court security office as the sole proprietor of a rice and cigarette hong at 200 Yuenfong Road offered as security in a criminal case. The hong in question was found to be owned by another man.

* * *

The Shanghai City Magistrate in compliance with a request of the local gentry has issued an order prohibiting the consumption of meat and fish in various Buddhist Temples. Guests at the temples will hereafter be allowed to eat only vegetables.

* * *

Mr. A. Krisel, the American attorney, has denied the report in the Chinese press that he had filed a protest against the action of the Chinese judicial authorities in arresting F. C. Tong, now convicted for obtaining money under false pretenses in the Chinese District Court.

* * *

A meeting of the Shanghai Chemical Society will be held Monday evening at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Szechuen Road at 5.15 p.m. A lecture on "The Constitution of Matter" is to be given by Dr. H. Chatley. Visitors are cordially invited to the lecture.

* * *

The meeting of the American Woman's club that was to have been held next Tuesday morning, at the old Carlton, has been postponed until the following Tuesday afternoon, February 20. This meeting will be taken up entirely with a discussion of the new club.

* * *

Dr. T. G. McMartin announces the removal of his offices to suite 516 Glen Line building, corner Peking Road and the Bund.

* * *

The Pro-Cathedral branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will meet tomorrow at the house of Mrs. Nichols, St. John's University. Work on surgical dressings will begin at two o'clock. At half past four Miss Agatha Harrison and Mrs. A. W. Tucker will give short addresses.

* * *

Dr. H. F. Keylock has returned to Shanghai after an absence of a number of years.

* * *

Forthcoming events at the Cercle Sportif Francais are a children's fancy dress dance from 4 to 7 p.m. on the 22nd instant, and the second fancy dress masked ball on Saturday, March 10, at 10 p.m. At the latter function fancy dress and masks will be compulsory for ladies and gentlemen. At midnight there will be a march past, and prizes will be given for the best costumes and best groups.

* * *

The yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, February 24, at noon.

* * *

Mr. Edgar E. Strother, general secretary of the China Christian Endeavor Union, will speak at the Sunday Service League today at 5 p.m.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Masonic Club will be held on Monday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. H. A. Wiley, of the American Foreign Insurance Company, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

A Gospel Meeting is held every Sunday, 6:50 to 7:15 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9, Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6:00 p.m.

* * *

A "Fellowship" tiffin will be held at the Union Club of China on Wednesday, February 21, at 12:15 p.m. in the Club dining room, each member being allowed to invite one guest.

Urges Reduction In Cotton Costs

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 10.—Sir William Joynson-Hicks, speaking at Oldham, dwelt on the need for reducing the cost of production in order to regain the cotton export trade in the East. He saw no reason why the cotton production of the Empire should not be quadrupled within five years.

KINHAN TRAINS RUN

(China Press Service)

Hankow, Feb. 9.—Traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway, which was interrupted by the general walk-out of its workmen as a protest against the dissolution of their Union by the military authorities, is being resumed under military protection.

Each up-going train carries today a detachment of troops until it passes Honan. Trains on the Wuchang-Changsha section of the Canton-Hankow Railway are being run in a similar manner. Over half of the strikers have resumed work today.

The workers at the Hanyang Iron Works and the Yangtsze Engineering Works went on strike yesterday. The authorities have decided to apply military pressure to the strikers as they did to the railwaymen.

A CORRECTION

In an item published in Friday's issue the name of the National Commercial Bank was mentioned in connection with a case in the Mixed Court in which a Chinese is charged with being concerned in a lottery scheme. We are informed that the defendant in question is in no way connected with that bank and the institution has no knowledge whatever of the case.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s. Dr LECLERC Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N W 5 London. SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

France To Send Envoys To Moscow

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Feb. 10.—The newspapers state that the Government propose to send a representative to confer with the Soviet authorities.

The voting for the measure was 291 to 44. The Bill now goes to the Senate.

PICTURES AT CARLTON

The management of The Carlton Theater announces for the week a big double bill. Commencing on Tuesday and continuing for three days, that much discussed historical picture "The Battle of Jutland" and Jackie Coogan, in "My Boy" will share honors on this big double program.

"My Boy" is one of the most fascinating stories ever shown on the screen. The star in the production is Jackie Coogan, made famous through his work with Charlie Chaplin in "The Kid."

Commencing on Friday night February 16, Mae Murray, in her latest Metro Production, Peacock Alley will be screened for three nights.

BADITS GATHER

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 10.—It is reported that 1,000 bandits are assembling at Antuhsien, Manchuria, with the object of attacking Yenkihsien.

Moutrie Pianos

Beautiful in Design, they add Distinction to the Finest Homes.

A Successful Record of Nearly Forty Years in Pianoforte Construction, gives us the lead today.

Call or write for our Graded Payment Plan.

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We state it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield are of finer quality (and hence of better taste) than in any other cigarette at the price.

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Chesterfield CIGARETTES

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"They Satisfy"

Get "Farm" Brand Butter It Pays

A little more than four months ago, "Farm" Brand Pure, Fresh Canadian Butter was put on the market in Shanghai.

Four months ago, it was unknown.

Today—if the demand is any indication—it is the best liked, and fastest selling butter in Shanghai.

Quite significant, is it not?

Let your next pound of Butter be FARM BRAND

From all Good Grocers and Storekeepers—or from

DOMBEY & SON, Ltd.

150 Bubbling Well Road West 641 & West 800

SHEN SORRY HE OPPOSED SUN; IS READY TO ASSIST

Deeply Regrets Arrest Of Gen. Wei; Sending Envoy Here

(China Press Service)

Canton, Feb. 9.—Mr. Shen Ping-heiang, personal representative of General Shen Hung-ying, Commander-in-chief of the anti-Sun Kwangsi troops, gave a reception in honor of the local journalists at the Oriental Hotel here yesterday.

Mr. Shen declared that General Shen regretted deeply for the recent arrest of General Wei Pang-ping, Commander-in-chief of the Cantonese troops, and for the coup d'etat against the Kuomintang Administration instituted after the collapse of the Chen Chiung-ming regime.

General Shen, he added, was now anxious to make amends for his faux pas by withdrawing his troops from Canton. General Shen hoped that the journalists as well as the populace would give him due credit for his latest action calculated to save Canton from being ruined.

will leave today for Shanghai to

It is understood that Mr. Shen invite Doctor Sun Yat-sen, on behalf of the Kwangsi commander, to return to Canton.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 7.—Reports from Canton are to the effect that General Shen Hung-ying, apprehensive lest he be isolated, is making overtures to Dr. Sun Yat-sen with the avowed object of going over to his cause provided certain positions be assigned to his followers, such as control of the Mint, the Salt Transportation Bureau and the Arsenal, and providing also for the withdrawal of the Kwangsi troops from Kwangtung to certain points along the North and West Rivers.

General Hsu Chung-chih's troops from Foochow are rapidly approaching, a factor which has a determining influence upon politics in Canton. It is expected that the Kuomingtang will soon be in the ascendency again.

BLACKMAIL, CHARGE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 7.—It is reported in Chinese circles that the charge on which the editor of the Asiatic News Agency was arrested was that of attempting to blackmail members of the Cabinet.

Star Russian Dancer Billed For Del Monte

Manager Al Israel of Del Monte announced last night that he had signed a contract for the appearance at his popular cafe of Vera Keltzow and Jean Ville, Russian dancers extraordinary.

Vera Keltzow is claimed to be the greatest Russian dancer who has ever appeared in Shanghai, bowing only to Pavlowa herself. She came to Shanghai en route to New York where she has a contract to dance with the Russian opera company now scoring such a hit there. At the Del Monte, commencing tonight, she will dance "Adagio from Valpurgins Night" (Faust), "Bakahnalia," "The Living Sphinx," and "Military Impromptu," assisted by Jean Ville.

The newspapers of Tientsin, Peking and Japan cities, where she has already appeared, were lavish in their complimentary reviews of her dancing.

In addition to Keltzow, Mr. Israel announces that Martinoff, the Russian strong man, and a galaxy of wrestlers and fighters of every nation will appear at the Del Monte on Wednesday night in a battle royal. An admission of $2 will be charged for the Russian Refugee Fund under the auspices of the Russian Co-operative Society.

TO EXTEND SERVICE

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Rome—The financial committee of the Italian chamber has voted an appropriation for extending the term of military service.

Is Fined $10 For Losing His Temper

Mr. Harry Baker, a piano tuner employed by the Robinson Piano Company, was fined $10 and ordered to pay for damage he did to 15 red danger lamps, when he was charged before Judge Peter Grain in the British Police Court yesterday.

Mr. H. Lipson Ward, who appeared for the Shanghai Tram company, alleged that Mr. Baker had come out of his home at 12 Yangtszepoo Road and smashed the lamps because a gang of coolies, working at taking up 180 feet of track, made a little noise.

Mr. Baker admitted that he had smashed some of the lamps, asserting that he had appealed to a foreigner to have some of the noise, which was around midnight, stopped, but that the clatter continued nevertheless He had kicked the lamps over, he said as a protest against the unreasonableness of the noise.

Judge Grain in fining Mr Baker $10 said that if people lost their tempers they had to pay for it.

Peking Notes

Peking, Feb. 9.—The Cabinet met this afternoon to discuss the situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is believed that the Government will lodge a protest with the Soviet representative against the presence of Russian troops in the railway zone.

Peking, Feb. 9.—The $2,000,000 debenture issue which the Finance Ministry propose to place with the banks will bear interest at eight percent and will be secured on the Salt Surplus. Amortisation will begin in March, 1924, in monthly instalments of $200,000.

Peking, Feb. 9.—The Tuchun of Kiangsi General Tsai Chen, sun, has telegraphed his resignation. The Government has not come to a decision in regard to it.

Peking, Feb. 9.—Eleven strike leaders, who were arrested at Changhsintien on Wednesday, following a crash with the troops, and taken to Paotingfu for trial, have now been released on bail as a result of a petition by the Changsintien Chamber of Commerce. This has further eased the situation.

HITS AT STUDENTS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 10.—A Mandate was issued yesterday evening deprecating interference with politics by students and teachers and authorising the local authorities to prohibit disturbing meetings organised by them.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 10.—The Government has ordered the reorganisation of the Peking Gendarmerie.

Shipping Company Asks For Execution Of Judgment Order

Before Assessor Tanaka and Magistrate Loh, at the Mixed Court yesterday, Mr. Yano made an application on behalf of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the arrest of Ng Zao-si, for having failed to pay Tls. 2,160 to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in compliance with a judgment handed down by the Mixed Court on November 30 of last year.

Mr. Yano informed the Court that the former action was for cargo delivered to defendant from the godowns of the N.Y.K. which had not been paid for by defendant. Defendant had run away since then.

Mr. Krisel, appearing for the defendant, stated that his client would make good the amount in question. It was not true that he had run away for he had been in Shanghai since the judgment was delivered. Mr. Krisel submitted that the application should be denied as defendant had no property. He had no money at present and counsel would ask the Court to allow the defendant to pay back the money in monthly instalments of $20 each.

The Court reserved judgment for another two weeks.

ABC

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Seasickness Easily Stopped

Eminent Doctor, After Severe, Scientif Tests, Discovers Method.

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Revolutionizes Treatment of Motion Nausea.

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Now, give us our chance. We want you to become an EDGEWORTH smoker, and when you do you will become an EDGEWORTH booster. What we want you to do is this: send us your name and address, it only takes about two minutes, and we will send you samples of Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed, FREE. Or, any of the following dealers will gladly give you samples. Just drop in and ask them.

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HONOR ROLL AT AMERICAN SCHOOL IS ANNOUNCED

Thomas H. Grafton And Elizabeth H. Grier Get Highest Ranks

Thirty-four students of the Shanghai American School made "A" in one or more subjects, or received no grade below "B," for the first semester, ending Jan. 31.

Two students, Thomas Hancock Grafton, of the senior class, and Miss Elizabeth Hemphill Grier of the junior class, were awarded "A" in every subject. The Roll follows:

Highest Senior Scholarship
Thomas Hancock Grafton
Highest Junior Scholarship
Elizabeth Hemphill Grier
Highest Sophomore Scholarship
Ruth Worth
Highest Freshman Scholarship
Cornelius Warren Grafton

A in every subject:

Year	Name
4	Grafton, Thomas H.
3	Grier, Elizabeth H.

A in three subjects:

4	Skinner, Henry L.
4	White, Roberta S.
2	Worth, Ruth
1	Grafton, Cornelius W.

A in two subjects:

4	Lockwood, William W.
3	Birney, Dorothy
3	Brewster, Harold N.
3	Campbell, Irene E.
3	Estes, Ruth K.
3	Grier, Lucy H.
3	Wiley, Marjorie
1	Armstrong, Margaret
1	Bakeman, Alice
1	Yard, Elizabeth

A in one subject:

4	Bowen, Frances J.
4	Harvey, Paul L.
4	McDaniel, Charles Y.
4	Moffett, Alex S.
4	Woods, William S.
3	Estes, Morris
3	Ford, James L.
3	Hawk, Mary Ellen
3	Lockwood, John S.
3	McFadyen, Sarah L.
3	Poteat, Clarissa H.
3	Proctor, Mildred
3	White, Junia G.
3	Martin, Mildred
2	Moffett, J. Rodd
2	Rice, Ester M.
2	Saunders, Pocetta
1	Dobson, Connelly
1	Strobe, Helen

B or A in all subjects:

4	Grafton, Thomas H.
4	Lockwood, William W.
4	Skinner, Henry L.
4	White, Roberta S.
3	Birney, Dorothy
3	Ford, James L.
3	Grier, Elizabeth H.
3	Wiley, Marjorie
2	Moffett, J. Rodd
1	Armstrong, Margaret
1	Grafton, Cornelius W.

Shanghai "Y" Girl Starts Course In London School

Miss Shin Tak Hing, former Young Woman's Christian Association secretary of Hongkong and well known in Shanghai "Y" circles has begun her course in the London School of Economics according to word received here.

Miss Shin, who sailed for London last November, will remain in London during the summer months for the purpose of attending the Summer School for Working Women. This school had its initiation last summer under the direction of Miss Mary Dingman, industrial secretary of the World's Y. W. C. A. who is now in the Orient.

Miss Shin is the first woman from China to study in the London school. Due to the co-operative spirit of the directors of the school, arrangements are being made for Chinese women to have scholarships at the school for the next two years.

Shanghai Ice And Storage Co. Buys Plant

The Pacific Ice and Cold Storage Company, which opened a plant at Dixwell Road last Summer, has been sold to the Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Company which will amalgamate the two plants, according to information received last night.

The Pacific Ice and Cold Storage Company was registered in the American Consulate-General with Mr. R. S. Haskell, Mr. Frank Courtney, Mr. W. L. Carleton, and Mr. C. B. Brown as incorporators.

CATHEDRAL WOMEN

The Pro-Cathedral branch of the Woman's Aufiliary will meet tomorrow at the home of Mrs. Nichols, St. John's University. Miss Agatha Harrison will give a short address at half-past four on industrial conditions, and Mrs. A. W. Tucker on "Mountain Whites". Work on surgical dressings begins at two o'clock.

Letters To The Sports Editor

Sporting Editor, The China Press

SOCCER PLAYERS

Sir.—I would, through the medium of your columns, submit for the attention of the Shanghai Football Association, a matter which I think is deserving of the Association's intervention, or at least that body's thoughtful consideration.

I refer to the "depredations" which are made from time to time by one of the senior teams in the first division, on the playing personnel of one of the second league teams, whenever the former club is in search of fresh talent.

It is quite well known, among local supporters of the soccer code, that the first league team in question has at present approximately half a dozen players in its first eleven who originally were on the strength of this second division team and while no objection can be, or is, raised against a player transferring his services from one team to another at the commencement of a season, it surely cannot be stigmatised as unsportsmanlike if the writer records a strong protest against a player transferring his services to another team in the *middle* of the season, having regard to the limited number of clubs which comprise the local first and second leagues?

If my information is correct and I have no reason to believe otherwise, the first league team under discussion is shortly losing the services of one of its playing members and, in the team's natural anxiety to effect the replacement, has "pirated" or "acquired," right in the midst of the season, a player from the mentioned second league team, weakening the latter thereby.

Now, where this transfer procedure may be all very well at Home, where there are, literally, hundreds of teams and consequently more available players, here in Shanghai, with a very few clubs, it would, in the writer's opinion, seem distinctly unfair.

However, being that the names of the clubs and player concerned are probably known to the Hon. Secretary of the Association, the writer would suggest, with due deference, that the Association Committee afford this matter their concentration and would also submit that, in view of the small number of teams that constitute the first and second divisions, a rule be drawn up prohibiting transfers from being effected once a season has commenced and a club's registered list of players has been deposited with the Hon. Secretary.

I am, etc.,
"SOCCERITE."

Report On Japan's Trade With China

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Feb 7.—The Department of Finance reports that during the month of January, Japan's trade with China amounted to Y.18,488,000 in exports and Y.14,187,000 in imports, the balance being Y.4,301,000 in favor of exports

SALON OPENED

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 9.—The Salon of the Independents in painting, sculpture and decorative art was opened in Paris this afternoon.

CREDITS ASKED

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 9.—The Rumanian Minister of Finance is authorized to ask a credit of six millards from the State Bank to cover current Budget expenditure.

Musical Program

The following program will be given by the Musical section of the British women's association on next Thursday:

Piano Duet — Spanish Dances
Moskowski
Mrs. N. G. Maitland and Mrs. Armistead
Vocal Solos (A) Farewell to Summer ..... Noel Johnston
(B) Titania .. Arnas Jarnefelt
Miss Vera Froberg
Violin Solo .. Souvenir .. Drdla
Mrs. L. Kurt
Vocal duet .. Pirates of Penzance
Sullivan
Mrs. Isherwood and Mr. Dumbarton
Piano Solos (A) Imaginery Ballet ..... Coleridge Taylor
(B) Une vielle boite a musique ..... de Severeac
Miss Eileen Millard
Vocal Solo .. Three Songs
Dorothy Candy
Mr. C. F. Butt .. (Mrs. C. F. Butt)
Violin Solo ..Mazurk Mylmarski
Mrs. L. Kurt
Vocal Solo .. Songs of Spring time
Landon Ronald
Mrs. Isherwood
Vocal Solos (A) So fair a flower
Hermann Lohr
(B) Lady Mine
Hermann Lohr
Mr. Dumbarton

Hear Suit For Wrongful Dismissal

Mr. A. F. das Caldas sued Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., at the United States Court for China before Commissioner N. E. Lurton yesterday for alleged wrongful dismissal and for $350 additional salary due plus $175.

Mr. L. W. Hartigan appeared for the complainant and Mr. F. J. Schuhl represented the defendant.

In the cause of action it was alleged that complainant, a Portuguese, was engaged to work for defendant as bookkeeper with a commencing salary of $250 which was to be increased to $300 after three months. Relying on this express promise, it was stated, complainant left his former employers who were paying him $250 at the time and started to work for defendant on March first of last year.

It was also alleged that after the three months were up complainant demanded and gave notice of the additional $50 increase he was thenceforth entitled to. This was refused. After another seven months he was wrongfully dismissed. The claim of $350 is for seven months additional increase plus $175 with costs.

GOES TO HANKOW

Mr. Paul W. Brown, Executive Secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A., and Mrs. Brown, left yesterday for a three weeks' visit to Hankow.

Mr. Brown's visit will be in connection with the work of the Hankow branch of the Navy "Y". Since Hankow has become the base of the Yangtze Patrol Force of the U. S. Navy, the Navy Y.M.C.A. there has filled a want in the sailor's life on shore.

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Lobingier Gives Judgment Against Sonn Bros. In Hair Net Case

Judgment for $12,000 was given H. E. Railton and Company, Ltd. against Sonn Brothers Import and Export Company, Inc. for damages resulting from the refusal to accept a consignment of hair nets in a decision handed down yesterday in the United States Court for China by Judge Charles S. Lobingier.

Davies and Bryan appeared for the plaintiff and Schuhl and Schoenfeld for the defendants. Judge Lobingier's judgment in full follows:

SYLLABUS

1. Sales: Pleadings: Under a General Warranty in an action for failure to accept delivery of merchandise, evidence of inferior quality is not admissible.

2. Id. Warranty as a rule there is no implied warranty of quality.

3. Id. The measure of damages in such a case is the difference between the contract and market price at the time of delivery.

This is an action for damages for failure to accept delivery of the last two consignments of six thousand gross of hair nets purchased by the defendant from plaintiff under an arrangement to delivery one-third each during the months of April, May and June, 1922. The contract is admitted but to the other averments defendant interposes a general denial. The real defence, however, is that the goods were not of proper quality and defendent was allowed to call three witnesses who testified to their inferiority, one stating that they were "too small."

This evidence was objected to by the plaintiff and was admitted solely subject to the objection, ruling being reserved. Upon further consideration we are of the opinion that it should not be considered. Defective quality is an affirmative defence which ought to be pleaded; (1) it is not admissible under the general denial to which defendant has restricted its answer. Opportunity was given for an amendment, but no change was made in this particular.

Moreover we doubt if such a defence could have been established if pleaded. It is well settled that there is no implied warranty of quality. (2) In this instance the contract was effected by telegram and there was no mention of quality. Previously, however, letters had passed between the parties in one of which plaintiff had expressly stated that it did not "guarantee quality."

Again it is admitted that the defendant accepted and paid for one-third of the goods purchased and is not claimed that the quality of that portion differs, which plaintiffs manager says was standard "and what we sell as first quality" was and different from the remaining two-thirds. On the whole, therefore, we must find that the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

The measure of damage in such a case is the difference between the contract price and the market price at the time of delivery. (3) The contract price in this instance was Mex. $6.80 per gross. The only testimony as to the market price is that of plaintiff's managing director who states that during May it was Mex. $4.30 per gross and during June Mex. $3.00. For the thousand gross to be delivered in May, therefore, the difference would be Mex. $5,000 and for the remaining two thousand, deliverable in June, the difference would be Mex. $7,600, making a total of Mex. $12,000.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff recover from defendant the said sum of Mex. $12,000 together with costs.

By the Court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

(1) Cyc., XXXI, 695.
(2) Neumann Gesellschaft v. Zimmerman 1 Extraterritorial Cas. 506, citing Cyc. XXXV. 214.
(3) Yu Yar-chuan v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation ante p.

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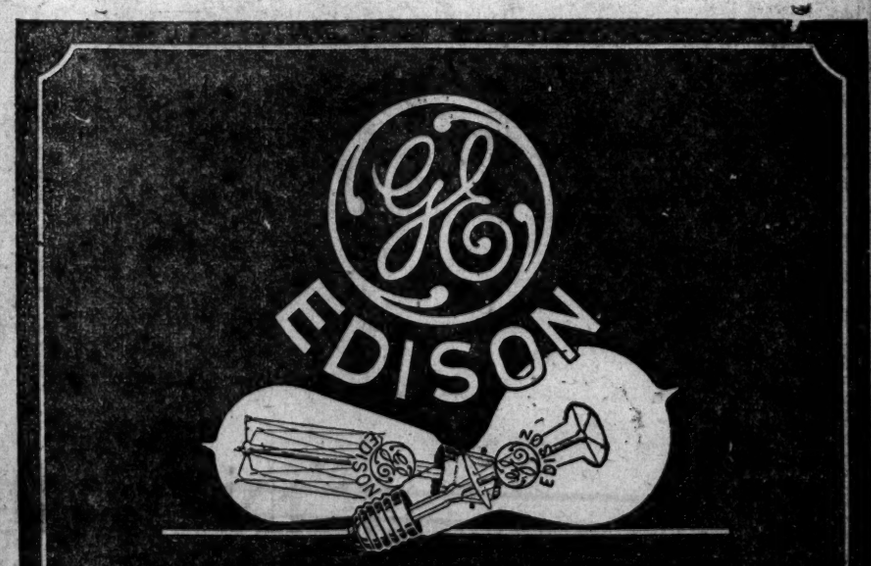

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EXPERIENCED stenographer, both English and German, accurate typist, knowledge of French, seeks position. Address Box No. 765, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED POSITION. Foreign young lady, at present employed, wishing to better herself, offers her services as a competent steno-typist. Good experience in general office work and first class references. Apply to Box 763, THE CHINA PRESS. 56197 F 11

SWISS lady seeks position as ladies companion or to children, going to Europe via America, month of April, or earlier. Apply to Box 722, THE CHINA PRESS.
56118

PUBLIC stenographer. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Special monthly rates. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 55967

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 66

WELL educated young Chinese with 8 years experience in bank and general office work, can type well, seeks position in any capacity. Best references. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 742, THE CHINA PRESS.
56163 F 13

EXPERIENCED stenographer, at present employed, seeks position. Thorough knowledge of coding and filing. Apply to Box 743, THE CHINA PRESS.
56166 F 13

EXPERIENCED American stenographer, desires position. Apply to Box 752, THE CHINA PRESS.
56177 F 11

A responsible and experienced American business man, leaving shortly for San Francisco would consider acting as representative on the Pacific Coast for responsible Chinese firm or firms. Advertiser has resided in China continuously for four years and is familiar with trade conditions and business practice in the Far East. Excellent American connections assured. Please address Box No. 710, THE CHINA PRESS.
56089 F. 11.

ENERGETIC clean cut American 27, experienced salesman, good organizer, six years China experience, desires change, nothing but A. 1. proposition considered. Apply to Box 705, THE CHINA PRESS. 56065 F 20

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED unfurnished flat of 2 to 3 rooms with bathroom, kitchen and boys room, or small house of 4 to 5 rooms. Central district or French side. Reply to Box 750, THE CHINA PRESS.
56172 F 11

PROFESSIONAL

GERMAN taught by German teacher. Easy and new method. Apply to 301E, Avenue Joffre.
56183

WANTED, oil painting lessons. State qualifications and terms. Apply to Box 764, THE CHINA PRESS. 56199 F 13

FRENCH lessons and commercial correspondence by expert French teacher. Success guaranteed, terms moderate. Apply to Box 734, THE CHINA PRESS.
56146

MARGUERITE GORDES. Qualified midwife and confinement nurse (10 years local practice). No. 4 Hou Fok Terrace (off North Szechuen Road). Telephone N. 169 or N. 1376. T. F. 110

SUMMER RESORTS

TO LET, at Peitaiho, three roomed and five roomed bungalow, excellent location, all openings screened. Enquire Chas. P. Culver, Nanking. 56084

VALLEY HOTEL: Kuling. Private Hotel opening on June 1st, for the Season. Located within 2 minutes walk of the Russian swimming pool and tennis courts. All double rooms with baths attached. Ideal place for rest and quietness. Terms moderate. Those wishing to engage rooms for the season should apply early to Box No. 560, care of THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 113.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, small and big office rooms, on the ground floor, in Central locality, low rentals, good light. Apply to Box 761, THE CHINA PRESS. 56192

TO LET. Desirable Ground Floor space with large windows, suitable for show room or office. Good location close to Bund. Very reasonable rental. Apply to Box 758, THE CHINA PRESS.
56191 F 13

TO LET. Suite of two first floor office rooms in French Concession close to Bund. Area approximately 500 square feet. Very reasonable rental includes taxes, light and water. Apply to Box 759, THE CHINA PRESS.
56191 F 13

TO BE LET. Set of commodious offices, Canton Road near The Bund. All modern conveniences. Apply to Box 732, THE CHINA PRESS.
56139 F 15

TO LET: Two big, front and bright office rooms, Central district, moderate rentage. Apply to Box 723, THE CHINA PRESS.
56119 F 15

TO LET, five office rooms about 2,000 square feet, with lighting and heating in the building at the corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, phone C. 4522.
T. F. 97

OFFICES: Ground floor, Ezra Road, low rental. Immediate occupation, Apply to Box 616, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 116

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII.
T. F. 96

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Cumine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road. T. F. 52

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, on Bubbling Well Road, near Seymour Road, flat of bedroom and sitting room with board or with kitchen. Everything new. Also very nice bedroom with board Prices reasonable. Apply to Box 755, THE CHINA PRESS.
56185 F 13

FURNISHED flat to let, two rooms kitchen and bathroom. Rent $60.00 per month. 39, Magnolia Terrace, North Szechuen Road Extension.
56200 F 14

BEAUTIFUL new seven [illegible] apartment in a strictly modern fireproof building. Steam heat, all modern conveniences. Large garden for children. Rents reasonable. For information apply to Box 767, THE CHINA PRESS.
56212 F 16

TO LET, well furnished 3 roomed flat (or separate), full board, large verandahs, modern bath. 650, Rue Observatoire, (entrance Avenue Dubail). 56076

UNFURNISHED flat, 2 large rooms, 2 small rooms, bathroom, kitchen, verandah, garden, yard suitable for garage, etc., On tram line, near Dixwell Road. Rent $100 including taxes and water. Apply to Box 707, THE CHINA PRESS.
56073

FURNISHED flat to let of two rooms, verandah, bathroom and kitchen, (Wayside district). British couple preferred, no children. Apply to Box 753, THE CHINA PRESS.
56179 F 11

FURNISHED flat, two rooms, kitchen and bath, with geysers, (children or animals). 12, Darroch Road. Phone N. 172.
56131 F 11

FURNISHED flat, two rooms, kitchen, also furnished house, lease given, Route Say Zoong. Apply to Box 715, THE CHINA PRESS.
56104 F 13

TO LET, nice furnished flat, first floor of two rooms with verandah, separate bathroom, with geyser, kitchen and store room. Also a single room. Apply 16, Medhurst Road, corner of Bubbling Well.
56081 F 11

VICINITY Hongkew Park, self-contained unfurnished flat, two large rooms facing south, two small rooms, bathroom, verandah, kitchen and servants' quarters. Light, taxes, water, 'phone. Apply to Box 673, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 122

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED immediately by British couple, unfurnished flat, French or Western district preferred. Apply to Box 757, THE CHINA PRESS. 56193 F 14

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Board—Residence
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Under American Supervision To let, with full board, one large room, with bathroom and verandah, facing Gardens. Tel. North 482.

BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road
Now vacant: One large room with bath.
55625

HOLLYWOOD. 301, Avenue Joffre. Two single rooms, bath, verandah, tennis, garden, close in, good food. Moderate terms. Tel. W. 2437.
56189

TO LET, furnished 3 or 4 rooms with kitchen. Apply 264, Avenue Joffre, inside No. 1, from 10-12 and 1-6.
56184 F 14

TO LET, one large room, bathroom attached. Apply 51, Range Road. 56216 F 20

TO LET, one large room with bathroom and verandah attached. Full board. Please apply 28, Carter Road, or phone West 1912.
56205

CENTRAL district, one well-furnished room with bathroom attached. Lift service, phone and all commodities. 134, Szechuen Road, 3rd floor. 56215 F 15

TO LET, two rooms with light and water. Apply to 41, Range Road.
56176 F 13

TO LET, furnished rooms, with board or without, all conveniences. 151, Avenue Dubail, Phone W. 2732.
56154 F 13

TO LET in home of refined family near French Park, one or two rooms with private bath, shower, hot and cold water, garage. Ideal for one or two gentlemen. Apply to Box 739, THE CHINA PRESS.
56140 F 11

TO LET, comfortable single room with all modern convenience in French family, near French Park. Garage. Phone W. 3125. 127, Route Vallon. First class cooking.
56147 F 15

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 124

LARGE well furnished room with board, is to be let, from 12th inst Garden attached, telephone, geysers. Apply 17, East Seward Road.
56087 F 13

CENTRAL, to let, a large well furnished room with enclosed verandah and bathroom attached. Quiet locality. Good cooking. For a couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 716, THE CHINA PRESS.
56107 F 13

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. Russell, manageress.
56039

FEVERISH FABLES

REALLY YOUR FACE IS SO FAMILIAR!
SURE, LADY. I'M YOUR ICE MAN
THANX TO THE NEW MAMA
BARNEY GOOGLE
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10-18

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, in French Concession, one single room with bathroom attached, hot and cold water. Home food. Apply to Box 708, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone W. 2173.
56479 F 11

TO LET two well furnished rooms, closed verandah, bathroom attached. 19 Nanzing Road.
56066 F 11

FURNISHED rooms, bathroom attached, $80 to 150 single, 150 to 200 double. 34, Haskell Road. Phone North 255. 56049 F 23

FOR RENT, premises 10 rooms, with bath and large parlour, and dining room, moderate rent. Apply to 115, Avenue Edward VII.
T. F. 109

TO LET, well furnished room, with private bathroom, board or without. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Garden.
56006

EIGHTEEN QUINSAN GARDENS. Clean, cheerful, comfortable rooms, single, double, and in suite, private baths (geyser). Best American home cooking in Shanghai. Central, conveniant, location. No charge for coal, special reduction to permanent guests. 56051

TO LET, one large bedroom, with bathroom attached, also two small bedrooms, splendid locality, garage, tennis lawn and use of telephone. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs.
55855 F 13

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED

WANTED AT KULING, a furnished house with four or five bedrooms for the Summer season. Apply to Box 740, THE CHINA PRESS.
56159 F 16

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, two large unfurnished rooms in Central district, lift accommodation, light, taxes, telephone, baths inclusive. Rent moderate. Bachelors only. Apply to Box 739, THE CHINA PRESS.
56155 F 15

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road, Telephone N. 295.
T. F. 2

WANTED to buy second hand Camera, good condition, regarding price and quality. Apply to Box 769, THE CHINA PRESS.
56219 F 11

FOR SALE: Motor truck "Republic" capacity 15 cwt, in good condition: inspection by appointment. Apply Trollope and Colls (Far East) Ltd. Glen Line Building. 56194 F 14

BENTLEY'S Codes. Large size $12. A. B. C. Codes, 5th Edition $18. Bentley's Code. Pocket size $12. BLEST, 18 Nanking Road.
56209 F 11

RELIANCE Premier Typewriter standard in every respect new, being sacrificed at one half factory cost Mex. $70.00 each. Montgomery Ward & Co., 20, Museum Road.
55954

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 70

WANTED: To buy for cash a player piano, in first class condition. Apply to Box 727, THE CHINA PRESS.
56133 F 15

FOR SALE: Columbia Grafonola, refrigerator, salamandre, kitchen and hall stoves, tennis set, complete house furniture and fixtures. Phone West 2343.
56138 F 11

VELOUR & FELT HATS. Special sale at no-competition prices. Genuine velour $7 to $7.50. De Luxe felt $1.50 to $3.50. All first class latest style. The Wee Wee Company, 69-72 North Szechuen Road, near Apollo Theater.
56123 F 11

FOR SALE: Complete Multigraph equipment, good as new, also one Edison-Dick Mimeograph with Mimeoscope. Apply to Carl Crow, Inc., 6B Kiangse Road.
T. F. 120

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty wo rds. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box ..... The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%—" (feet)—' (inches) etc., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

Municipal Orchestra

The twenty-first concert to be given at the Town Hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock by the Municipal Orchestra will be music by Russian composers. The program will be as follows:

1.—Overture (Upon a Theme of a Spanish March) .. Balakiriew
2.—"Scheherazade" Symphonic Suite after: .. Rimski-Korsakow "The Thousand and One Nights"
(a) The Sea and Sindbad's Ship
(b) The Story of the Kilandar Princess
(c) The Young Prince and the Young Princess
(d) Festival at Bagdad.—The Sea.—The Ship goes to pieces on a rock surmounted by a bronze warrior.—Conclusion.
3.—Two Parts from the Suite "Esquisses Caucasiennes" Ippolito-Ivanow
(a) Dans la "Aoule"
(b) Cortege du Sardar
4.—Overture, "La Grande Paque Russe" .. Rimski-Korsakow (Upon Lithurgical Themes of the Russian Church).

Conductor, Maestro Faci.

Performances during the week ending Saturday, February 17, will be as follows:

Sunday, February 11, at 5 p.m. Symphony Concert, Admission $1, $0.50 and $0.20.

Thursday, February 15, at 9.15 p.m. Symphony Concert, Admission $1, $0.50 and $0.20.

Friday, February 16, at 5:30 p.m. Tea Concert and Dance. Admission free.

Germans Aroused By Theft Of Secret

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Feb. 9.—The second reading in the Chamber of Deputies of a bill authorising a convention with the Badicche Anilin Company, whereby a concession is granted for the manufacture of synthetic ammonia at Toulouse, has aroused a storm of controversy in Germany.

The non-capitalist papers are especially severe in denouncing the "treacherous contract" by which the Directors of the Company have betrayed their country to its hereditary enemy for money.

Bitterness is introduced into the discussion by the allegation that the French in 1919 hinted at the forcible wresting of the secret if it were not conceded otherwise.

M. Loucheur, supporting the bill in the Chamber, recalled the acute shortage of nitrates during the war which almost prevented its continuance after which France was determined to procure the only known process for the transformation of nitric acid.

TRAFFIC CASES

At the U. S. Court for China, before Commissioner N. E. Lurton, Mr. C. B. Weiss, of U. S. Steel Products Company, 1 Canton Road, was charged with having his car on an unauthorised vehicle stand for an extended period. He was found guilty, and had to pay the costs of action.

Mr. A. A. Gall, of 301 Avenue Joffre, was charged with not obeying a Police signal. The defendant is in hospital and Mr. T. H. Day appeared for him. He was ordered to pay the costs.

Solons To Accept Young Diplomat For Big Job

GENERAL Huang Fu, who assumed office on Friday, is expected to pass Parliament without much difficulty. Parliament recently turned down Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister to Washington and senior delegate to the Disarmament Conference, because Sze failed to give any banquet in honor of the solons.

Amnesty Offer To Weaken Rebels

(Reuter's Service)

Dublin, Feb. 9.—It is declared in Republican quarters that all the Republican leaders supported Liam Lynch's rejection of Liam Deasy's appeal and that there can never be peace until de Valera is approached as "President of the Republic." Nevertheless, it is believed here that the amnesty offered to irregulars who surrender before February 18 will result in considerably thinning the ranks of the irregulars.

A Farmers' Deputy, in a speech in the Dail today, declared that any number of irregulars would leave the ranks tomorrow morning but for the threat of death held over them.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 9.—An Irish Free State delegation, composed of President Cosgrave, Mr. Hogan, the Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Kennedy, legal adviser, has arrived in London. They had an interview with the Duke of Devonshire at the Colonial Office and afterwards proceeded to Downing Street, where they had an hour's conference with the Premier.

It is understood that the subject of discussion was financial relations between Ireland and England.

Exchange Is Big Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

Mint offered for sale ten lakhs of silver tolas on behalf of the East African Currency Board. This resulted from the demonetisation of the rupee currency struck by the German Government for its use in its East African possessions. About the same time—last October—the Indian Banks were selling Persian krans, which had been sent to India for sale. The Peruvian Government is also taking steps to lower the fineness of its silver coins.

CHINESE INFLUENCE

The Chinese speculators in Shanghai have in recent times "it must be confessed, exerted some influence on the trend of the market, but in the long run this cannot affect rates much. For instance, when the Chinese here are buying exchange from the banks the latter will sell them and cover the sales by selling silver in London. On the whole, it does not amount to very much. Imports and exports are light, so that the Chinese speculative operations in exchange have been successful to only a slight extent. While they may succeed in holding the market up or depressing it at times, still they can do it only temporarily, for eventually the controlling factors, namely supply and demand, must decide the matter.

Stocks of silver in Shanghai, as we have stated, are small. Until about ten days ago about 300,000 taels of silver were leaving here every day for the Nanking, Hankow and Hangchow Mints to be coined into dollars. If such an amount of silvers were to continue to leave Shanghai for the next three or four months our stocks of silver would be dangerously low. If this outflow should cease in about a month from now, then a few weeks after that the supplies of silver shipped from here would be returning, in the normal course, back to Shanghai.

ORIENT SATURATION

Orient takings of Occident commercial silver established a new high record last year of 138 million ounces. The United States shipped to Shanghai, Hongkong, India and Singapore about 67½ million ounces, while the United Kingdom shipped about 61½ million ounces, and Canada about two million ounces. The total of 138 million is a remarkable achievement in view of the "supposed" saturation of the Far East with silver after the India imports of 1918-1919 under the Pittman Act, and the China boom imports of 1919-1920. The figures show that there is seemingly no limit to the amount of silver that can be absorbed by the 900 million population of the East. Takings of Occident silver, principally by Shanghai and Hongkong, were 121,264,000 fine ounces in the boom year of 1920, and 102,349,000 ounces in 1921. In pre-war years a record was established at 118,383,000 ounces in 1912 down to 100,562,000 ounces in 1913.

EASY MONEY

On the average, money was unusually easy in Shanghai last year except during the trouble in the North. Of course, money is always easy when trade is slack—and trade was slack last year. The position of the firms in relation to the banks was better than the previous year. While a number of firms have gone out of business a good many have cleared themselves with the banks, and most of the firms that are at present in business may be looked upon as sound.

It has been a trying year for the banks in China as they had to "carry" a number of firms and are still "carrying" them. A cessation of internal troubles would, more than anything else, help to put the foreign firms in China on their feet. Imports have been hindered by the bandits and trouble in the North.

A lot of people anticipate trouble in the North in the Spring. If there is any outbreak there or in any other part of China, it is going to make it bad for the trade of the country.

Composers Of U. S. Feature Program Of Woman's Club

A delightful program featuring the compositions of American composers will be given under the direction of Miss Frances Taylor at the regular meeting of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club Thursday, February 15. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham.

The following program will be given—

1.—Piano "Florence Waltz" Liebling
"Scherzando" ... Carl Beecher
Miss Bernice Austin.
2.—Vocal "Song of the Armover" ..... Nevin
"Deep River" .... Burleigh
Boys Glee Club American School
3.—Vocal "Daffodil Song" Haydn Wood
"The Star" ..... Rogers
"A Birthday" ... Woodman
Mrs. Kerr.
4.—Violin "Fairy Sailing" Burleigh
"Coloring" ..... Burleigh
"Sunset" ..... Burleigh
Miss Macklin
5.—Vocal Selections by Mary Turner Salter
Mrs. Harry Kingman
6.—Piano "Tone Poems" (Omar Khayaam) .. Arthur Foote
Miss M. S. Mitchell

PLANTING OPIUM

(China Press Service)

Peking, Feb. 7.—From Changchow in Fukien it is reported that the military authorities in order to raise funds have ordered the farmers to plant opium.

Your Baby's Early Days

Baby's natural food is mother's milk: if he cannot get this you must give him food which is practically identical with mother's milk. Only so can you keep Baby well and happy.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide exactly what Baby needs to make him strong and healthy during the first critical months.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

THE FIRST GRANDCHILD

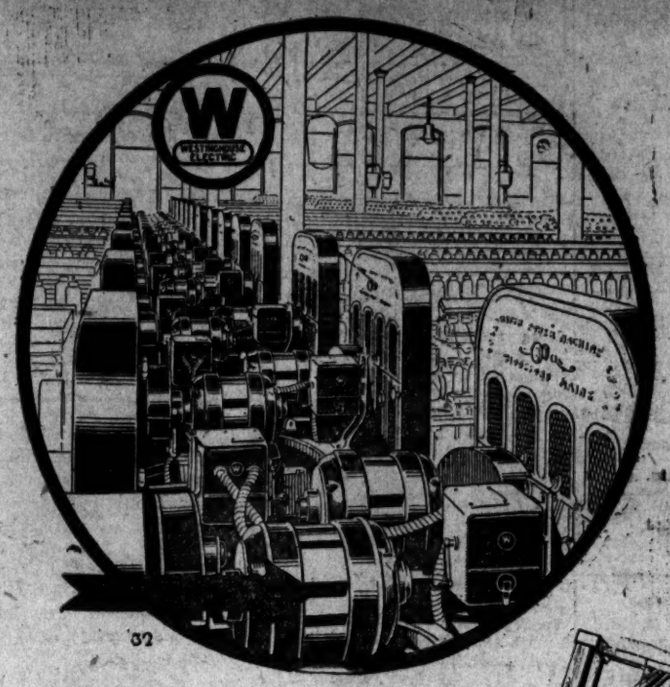
The following telegram dated, London February 9, was received yesterday: — "The President, Royal Society of St. George, Shanghai: the King and Queen desire me to thank you and the members of the Shanghai Branch Royal Society of St. George for the telegram of kind congratulations which you have sent Their Majesties on the birth of their first grandchild, which they much appreciate.—Stamfordham."

Wait!

I have leased an entire building on Nanking Road and when remodeled and finished it will be the finest and best equipped optical institution in the Orient. I will resume my practice about March 1st, possibly sooner.

Dr. R. A. Thompson

"The Thompson System" FOR BETTER VISION



The Modern Textile Mill

The modern textile mill is equipped throughout with electric motors and control equipment because operators have found that they can produce better cloth more economically by using this form of power.

This is particularly true where Westinghouse apparatus has been chosen, for the operators have found that the most excellent service given by apparatus made by this great manufacturer produces results of which they may be truly proud.

Westinghouse

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL CO.
No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai
Cable Address: WEMCOEXPO, Shanghai, Hankow, Hongkong, Tientsin

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARES TO EUROPE REDUCED TO

£120 £112 £80

TO LONDON OR PARIS IN 28 DAYS
TO BERLIN IN 30 DAYS

Soft Tires Waste Power

A LARGE percentage of tire failures is due to under-inflation according to tire experts, who add that the cost of neglect is often greater than the cost of repairs.

If your tires are not properly inflated you ride on rubber instead of air. Power is wasted, the life of the tires is shortened, and troubles occur which are often annoying and expensive.

Save yourself annoyance and costly maintenance by inspecting all your tires regularly and attending to them promptly and intelligently. Every tire should be tested with a gauge—not with the eye or hand—and kept at the pressure named by the tire manufacturer. When the proper "tightness" is maintained the tires roll more evenly on less power, the car rides steadily and you get greater tire and gasoline mileage.

Proper inflation of tires is only one of a number of things which affect the mileage you get from a gallon of gasoline. All moving parts should operate smoothly. This means each should be correctly lubricated. The brakes should not drag; the clutch should not slip; the carburetor should be properly adjusted; and the engine should fire properly.

Above all the gasoline itself—a compressed charge of which burns in the cylinder in 1-300 of a second—must be carefully refined. Only a gasoline so refined will ignite easily, burn up clean and enable the motor to develop its full-rated horsepower.

Refiners test gasoline for these essential qualities by the "boiling point" standard. The "boiling point" of gasoline is that temperature on the Fahrenheit thermometer at which it will "boil" or go off in the form of vapor.

Good gasoline must have a low initial "boiling point" in order to vaporize easily and provide quick starts. It must have a series of gradually rising "boiling points" that it may burn up speedily and provide smooth acceleration. And it must have a relative proportion of higher "boiling points" so as to produce great heat and provide full power and mileage.

Pratt's is such a gasoline. Its *complete chain of boiling points* meets every requirement throughout the range of engine power and speed, just as the well-laid grate fire gets going quickly and produces full heat.

The low initial boiling points—like the paper in the grate—give quick, easy starts. The intermediate boiling points—the "kindling"—give smooth acceleration. And the higher boiling points—the "coal"—give full power and mileage.

Many motorists are running on a lean mixture all year round and keeping carburetor and engine trouble at a minimum by using Pratt's consistently. Have your carburetor set for Pratt's and then use only Pratt's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

No. 6 of a series of advertisements designed to promote greater motoring efficiency and economy and to present the merits of "Pratt's Motor Spirits." The next advertisement will appear a week from to-day.

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

SPECIAL STOCKTAKING VALUES at WHITEAWAY'S

During this week we are offering Special Stocktaking Values in our Ladies' Departments. A visit will be well worth the while—whilst comparison of the prices will reveal the shopping opportunities afforded by Whiteaway's.

GREAT STOCKTAKING VALUES AT WHITEAWAY'S: ECONOMY PRICES

EVENING FROCK
of Salmor, pink Satin trimmed with flat black beads sleeveless finished at waist with black Swath ribbon sash
Usual Price $85.50
Half Price $47.75

Ladies Real Welder Calf
Best quality suede Finish leather Brogue Oxfords in Nigger Brown or Grey.
PRICE **$19.50** pair

Ladies fancy patent leather belts. assorted colored lacings.
New Goods Just Arrived
PRICE **$2.25** each

Pure Woollen Dress
in a pretty shade of Saxe Blue, Bodice run through with stripes of Saxe Blue Knitted Silk
$32.50

Ladies White Woollen Gloves
Jaeger Make
Size 6, 6½, 7.
Price $2.50 pr.

Ladies Brown Willow Calf Brogue Oxfords
Fringe Tongues, low Walking Heel
Price 22.50 pair

Black Felt Hat
with Velour Finish Turn up Shape, Trimmed with Royal and Black Satin Ribbon.
$13.50

Ladies Cream Ribbed Combinations
Lace Trimmed Top and Wide French Knee.
Price $3.75 pair

Ladies Nigger Brown Real Glace Kid Oxfords
Circular Goloshed cuban Heel sterling value
Price $16.50 pair

Pure Woollen Dress
a lovely emerald colour Green, Skirt trimmed with narrow strites of Green Knitted silk the reverse way, which is alsore peated on sleeves collar finished tassel 31.50

LADIES BLACK REAL GLACE KID OXFORD
Cuban Heel Smart half Pointed Toe
PRICE **$17.50** pair

STOCKING SUSPENDERS

LADIES SUSPENDERS
Pink White Sky
Price $1.00
Children's Suspenders
Pink or Sky
Price 65 cts. Pair

Pure woollen Gaberdine Coat Frock Double Skirt Trimmed with Navy Blue Stitching, wide V neck will button to throat if desired. Long sleeves suitable for the Present Season
Usual Price $69.50
Half Price *$34.75*

Pure Woollen Dresses
In an even narrow rib in a warm brick color Round neck opening in front, and striped with narrow heavy blue wool at intervals which is repeated on the short sleeves **$33.50**

Dainty Evening Dress
Overdress of Saxe blue taffeta underdress of dainty white lace embroidered in blue thread finished at waist with spray of coloured flowers
Usual Price $125.00
Quarter Price $31.25

New Brick Colour Charmeuse Afternoon Dress
Cut on straight simple lines with belt of own material.
Usual Price $70.00
Half Price $35.00

TEAZLE WOOL
In 21 Beautiful Colors.
PRICE
$6.95 lb.

LADIES OVERCOAT
in Purple Velour Cloth Cut on the newest lines with wide sleeves and pockets. Large Skin Collar of Beaver Coney
$125.00

Ladies Cream Ribbed Silk and Wool Vests, Crochet Shoulder Straps.
Womens O.S.
$3.95 *$4.50* each

Evening Dress in a superior quality Sky Taffeta trimmed with tinsel thread, long waist, sleeveless and V neck
Usual Price $ 25.00
Quarter Price *$31.25*

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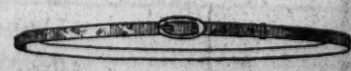

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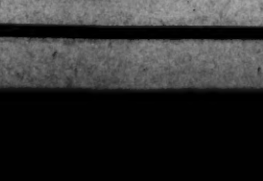

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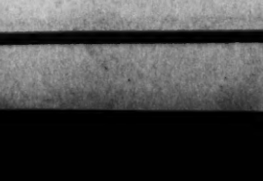

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Whispering Ghosts In The South Seas

BY C. B. NORDHOFF

Almost everybody, nowadays, has been to a seance, or experimented with a ouija board, or read what Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge have to say about the spirit world. The spirits, in fact, seem to have attained a recognised position in society: they are consulted on a variety of questions, ranging from the welfare of relatives who have "passed on"—(it is no longer fashionable to say "passed out," or even "passed away"!)—to the whereabouts of a schoolgirl's mislaid purse. But if you are one of the few still unconvinced, take my advice and buy a ticket for the South Sea Islands—preferably to one of the groups in the eastern Pacific.

In those remote lands, where the names of Lodge and Eusebia Palladino are unknown, you will find a race which has communicated with its dead since long before the dawn of history—men and women to whom the world of the dead is as much an actuality as the living world about them. Native superstitions? Perhaps. I can only reply that after a few years in the islands the most skeptical white men seem to change their views.

In the Cook Group, six or seven hundred miles west of Tahiti, I was talking one evening with an American, the manager of a cocoanut plantation. I suspect that he is from Missouri—at any rate he is as hardheaded and difficult to convince as the traditional citizen of that State.

"Ghosts," he said; "there are plenty of 'em in these islands. At home, I used to laugh at that sort of stuff, but I know better now. Yes, I've seen them once or twice; I lived three years in a a house where you could hear them moving about and whispering all night long. You know the place—that little plantation back of Titikaveka; I used to run it for the German company. I cleared the land and built the house myself.

"When we chopped down the bush on the knoll I chose for a house site I found the finest marae I ever saw outside of the Marquesas: a heathen temple nobody had laid eyes on for a hundred years. It was a kind of a big terrace, built with slabs of black volcanic rock. One corner of my house came right over the marae, and I had to get another white man to help me move the rocks away. Couldn't hire a native to touch a stone. Some of the Kanakas are good friends of mine; several old boys dropped in to warn me against trying to live in such a place—they reckoned it was bad medicine.

"In the old days, it seemed, hundreds of human sacrifices had been hung up there, and a high chief named Manotini—a first class cannibal fighting man—was supposed to be buried in the place. He still wandered around on moonlight nights, in the form of a big red rooster—the old men had heard all about it from their grandfathers. I laughed at their yarns, of course, but when my house was finished and I had moved in I began to think maybe the natives were right, after all.

"It started one night when I was walking home from Titikaveka. It must have been eleven or twelve o'clock; the moon was full, and it was light enough to read a paper without straining your eyes. When I got close to the house I saw something moving on the path ahead of me; there wasn't a cat or dog on the place, and I wondered what else would be wandering around at that time of the night. Then I saw it was a big dark colored rooster, standing there looking at me in a funny kind of a way. He moved to one side as I passed, and kept on looking at me. 'This is a queer country, sure enough,' I said to myself. 'First time I ever heard of a place where chickens come down off their roosts and prowl around at night'! I didn't think of the yarn about old Manotini until I was in the house and had the lamp lit in my room.

"I was baching it then—living all alone. My room was in front, opening on the veranda, and there was another bedroom behind mine, on the corner where the house was built over the old temple. When I blew out the lamp and rolled in I was still thinking about the chicken I had seen. Then the noises began. At first I thought a gang of neighbors had come to have a little fun with me; I could hear them walking on tiptoes all around the house, whispering to each other, laughing softly now and then. I don't mind a joke—I thought I'd show them up and then ask them in to have a drink; but when I sneaked to the door and made a run out there was no one in sight—nothing but the house, the new clearing and the black wall of rocks, all clear as day in the moonlight. I left the lamp burning when I went back to bed, but that made no difference; the moment the door was closed I heard them again outside, and pretty soon they were in the bedroom next to me—whispering, and chuckling, and tiptoeing about. My hair felt kind of bristly—I didn't sleep much that first night. I could hear them talking plainly. You know I speak native pretty well; it's queer how I was always just on the point of understanding what they said. When I held my breath and listened I could get a word here and there, but I could never quite make sense of their talk. Finally I dropped off to sleep. . . .

"I put in three years on that place. Every month when the moon was full there were two or three nights when the house was full of people . . . you're probably thinking I was full, too, but I wasn't. I got used to them after a while; they never bothered me. Maybe it was because I never slept in the back room.

"One steamer day I met a fellow at the company store, stopping over with his wife to see the islands, on the way from Wellington to the State. We hit it off pretty well, and as his wife had found some friends in the village I asked him out to spend a night at my place. It happened to be the full of the moon. We had a smoke and a yarn after dinner, and finally he went to bed in the back room. Before I went to sleep I heard my dead heathens moving about and whispering, but I was so used to them by that time that I didn't stop to think about the other fellow being scared. An hour or so before daylight he gave a yell that made me sit up in bed, and next minute he nearly broke the door down getting into my room. 'What kind of a place is this, anyhow?' he said when he had calmed down a little. 'There's been a bunch of people walking around outside my window all night, and when I finally got to sleep some one grabbed me by the neck and nearly hauled me out of bed before he let go!'

"I told him what I knew about the place, and when I saw how interested he was I asked him if he and his wife wouldn't like to stay with me until their boat left. They were spiritualists, he told me—not a bit afraid of ghosts.

"There was a big double bed in the back room. This fellow slept on the outside, with his wife next to the wall, under an opened window. The spooks were out that night, and the two travelers lay awake listening to them, getting a thrill now and then when the voice came close. They thought it would make a great story to tell the folks at home. At last they fell asleep.

"Well, the yells that woke me up this time made me grab my flashlight and jump for the back room. The fellow's wife lay there screaming like a wildcat, eyes popping out of her head. His knees were across her body, and his head and shoulders clean through the window; I could hear him kind of gurgling outside. I took hold of his feet and pulled him in onto the bed. It was a minute or two before he could say anything.

"He had been sound asleep when a pair of big hands took him by the throat. He couldn't make much noise because his wind was cut off; he tried to pry the fingers loose, but they were too strong for him. Little by little, while he struggled and fought, the thing that had hold of him dragged him across his wife and out the window. When his head was outside, in the bright moonlight, he got the worst scare of all. His eyes were open; he could feel the hands on his neck, and a pair of hard forearms and wrists, but whatever had him was invisible as so much air . . . he reckoned if the hands hadn't let go when I grabbed his feet he'd have died of fright.

"They came into my room, both pretty shaky, and I made some coffee while we waited for daylight. After breakfast I drove them to town; he said he wouldn't sleep another night in my house if I made him a present of the whole layout!"

As for the truth of this story I am sure of one thing at least; the man who told it believed what he said. Nearly every white man you run across in the islands has had some experience of this sort. Among the natives, of course, the existence of spirits is an admitted fact, and though they live in terror of the souls of the newly dead, many of their ghost stories are devoid of anything ghastly, terrible or grim. Not long ago, on Tahiti, I heard of a curious and rather well authenticated ghost.

An hour before sunset a native boy was wading along the edge of the lagoon, spear in hand, on the lookout for fish. It was a lonely stretch of beach—a place where thick hibiscus trees overhung the water's edge. All at once—seeming to come from the other side of a little point that jutted out into the lagoon ahead of him—he heard a sound of singing: a sound which impressed itself so strangely on his mind that he went ashore and made his way quietly through the bush toward the invisible singer. Finally he saw her—a woman, sitting on a gnarled limb, far out above the water. Her back was toward him; her dress was a drapery of strange cloth, beautifully white; she was combing her long black hair with a curious three-toothed comb, and as she combed she sang over and over again the same haunting and monotonous little song. The watcher, crouching in the underbrush, knew at once that his eyes were gazing on an extraordinary thing; everything about the woman was uncanny—her clothing, her comb, even the song she sang. Some of the words he understood; there were others he had heard old people use and many that he had never heard before. In the end a twig crackled under the boy's foot; the woman turned her head with an air of sudden panic, and the next moment she vanished before his eyes.

All evening in the hut where he lived with his grandmother the boy was singing the little song which would not leave his mind. The old woman seemed puzzled, and finally she spoke. "Where have you heard that song?" she asked; "you—who know nothing of the old tongue of Tahiti? When I was a child my mother used to sing those words—the combing—song of the women, a hundred years ago."

Such incidents, which happen every day in the South Seas, form an accumulation of evidence not easy to explain away. Perhaps—if spooks do walk the earth—they may reveal themselves in the islands with less hesitation than elsewhere—here in an atmosphere of sympathy, and in places where every square foot of ground is underlaid with human bones. Sometimes I feel my own convictions weakening, especially since the day when I saw something, at 4 in the afternoon, in bright sunlight, on an open stretch of beach. But I have said enough—no doubt your credulity is already overstrained.

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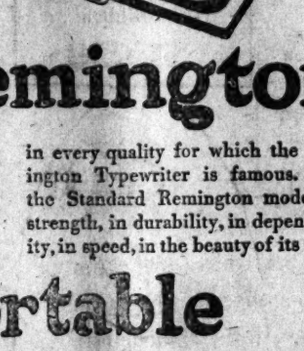

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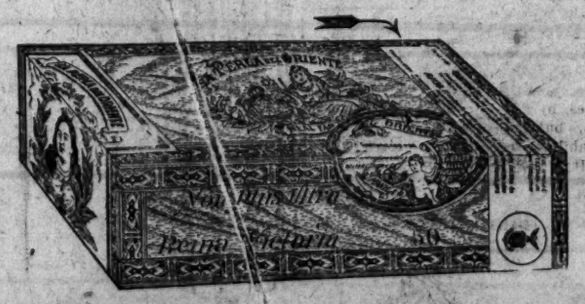

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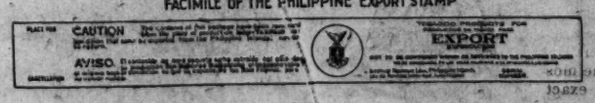

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Hoover's New Federalism

American Individualism. By Herbert Hoover. New York: Doubleday, Page and Co. G. $1.

In intellectual content, if not always in precision and felicity of expression, this little book deserves to rank, and doubtless will rank, among the few great formulations of American political theory. It bears much the same relation to the problems of the present and the future that the essays of Hamilton, Madison, Jay and Noah Webster bore to the problems that occupied men's minds when the Constitution was framed. It can only be understood by measuring the departures it records from the theory of the Fathers—departures made necessary by the change in economic and social conditions from the eighteenth to the twentieth century.

Fundamentally, the idea is the same—individualism set free in a society in which "frozen strata of classes" are forever impossible. One phrase runs through the seventy-two pages like a refrain, quality of opportunity." It is the American ideal that, wherever the citizen may be born, he shall be free to rise to the full realisation of his native character and abilities. The present Administration is regarded by many as "standpat" and "capitalistic." Secretary Hoover points out that "of the twelve men comprising the President, Vice-President and Cabinet, nine have earned their own way in life without economic inheritance, and eight of them started with manual labor." That is a fact which may well make us pause and consider whether true Americanism, truly progressive, is to be found in the Administration or among the self-styled progressives of Congress.

Here Mr. Hoover dodges an issue, or at least fails in clarity of statement. What is the origin of our "democratic" theory? "We in America," he says, "have too much experience of life to fool ourselves into pretending that all men are equal in ability, in character, in intelligence, in ambition. That was a part of the claptrap of the French Revolution." But a dozen years before the French Revolution it was written in our Declaration of Independence as a "self-evident" truth that "all men are created equal." If Mr. Hoover's statement be interpreted as applying to the philosophic agitation of which the French Revolution was the culmination, we have only to turn to Rousseau's "Essay Upon Inequality" to find the clearest distinction between "natural equality" (as to which Rousseau sadly admitted in nature) and the political equality, the equality of opportunity, for which he contended. If doctrinary democracy is claptrap, it is American claptrap, passing from Jefferson to the actual French Revolution and thence to socialism. To the men who fought our Revolution and framed our Constitution, from both of which achievements Jefferson was conspicuously absent, the democratic theory was abhorrent—as abhorrent, for example, as it is to Herbert Hoover.

For the logical culmination of equalitarian democracy is socialism, and socialism is the antithesis of that freedom which is the deepest passion of the American genius, whether in the eighteenth century or the twentieth.

Intelligence, character, courage and the divine spark of the human soul are alone the property of individuals. These do not lie in agreements, in organisations, in institutions, in masses or in groups. They abide alone in the individual mind and heart. Production both of mind and hand rests upon impulses in each individual.

The ripest product of a free individualism is leadership. "Leadership is a quality of the individual alone who can function in the world of intellect and the field of leadership." That is where socialism breaks down, in subjecting leadership to the will of the masses as vested in a rigid organisation. "Human leadership cannot be replenished by selection like queen bees, by divine right or bureaucracies, but only by the free rise of ability, character, intelligence." It is a vain and impious delusion that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Acts and ideas that lead to progress are born out of the womb of the individual mind, not out of the mind of the crowd. The crowd only feels; it has no mind of its own which can plan. The crowd is credulous, it destroys, it consumes, it hates and it dreams—but it never builds. It is one of the most profound and important of exact psychological truths that man in the mass does not think but only feels. The mob functions only in a world of emotion. The demagogue feeds on mob emotions, and his leadership is the leadership of emotion, not the leadership of intellect and progress. Popular desires are no criteria to the real need; they can be determined only by deliberative consideration, by education, by constructive leadership.

Mr. Hoover thus brushes aside Jefferson's "Revolution of 1800," which the Sage of Monticello never ceased to boast of "as real a revolution in the principles of our Government as that of 1776 on the differentiating equality, the functional freedom, of the great Fathers only in order to make clear the principle of a new Federalism, a Federalism that at first sight would have made Washington and Hamilton stare and gasp, though in spirit it is identical with their own dearest thoughts.

Since the Constitution was written, the Industrial Revolution has intervened, transforming the very basis of our life and creating a world of new deeds, new opportunities. "We have long since abandoned the laissez-faire of the eighteenth century—the notion that it is every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." We no longer believe, though many of us keep on saying it, that the happiest nation is that which is governed least. In our familiar, necessary practice, the right of a man to do what he will with his own is checked at every turn. Society and industry have become so complex and interrelated that justice and freedom itself can be safeguarded only by constant and detailed supervision. The happiest nation is that which is governed most—and most effectually.

Forty years ago the contact of the individual with the Government had its largest expression in the sheriff or the policeman . . . In those happy days the Government offered but small interference with the economic life of the citizen. But with the vast development of industry and the train of regulating functions of the National and Municipal Government that followed from it; with the recent vast increase of taxation due to the war—the Government has become through its relations to economic life the most potent force for maintenance or destruction of our American individualism.

The arm of this new governing function is the administrative tribunal. Those who still think, or think they think, in eighteenth century phrases denounce "government by commission" as the great foe of individual liberty. Mr. Hoover thinks and speaks in the terms of modern actuality.

The entrance of the Government began strongly three decades ago, when our industrial organisation began to move powerfully in the direction of consolidation of enterprise. We found in the course of this development that equality, individual initiative, was being throttled by the concentration of control of industry and service, and thus an economic domination of groups builded over the nation. At this time, particularly, we were threatened with a form of autocracy of economic power. Our mass of regulation of public utilities and our legislation against restraint of trade is a monument to our intent to preserve an equality of opportunity.

Those who say that the happiness of a nation consists in being "governed least" may well pause to consider what would have happened to freedom and justice if there had been no Interstate Commerce Commission, no Federal Reserve Board, no commissions regulating public utilities and all conditions vital to public health. Or, rather, they should consider what was already happening when these new agents of justice and freedom were adopted.

Especially significant is Mr. Hoover's reference to the development and regulation of trade associations, "open-price competition," which has of late so deeply interested and so sorely perplexed the Department of Commerce.

Today business organisation is moving strongly toward co-operation. There are in the co-operative great hopes that we can even gain in individuality, equality of opportunity, and an enlarged field for initiative, and at the same time reduce many of the great wastes of overreckless competition in production and distribution. Those who either congratulate themselves or those who fear that co-operation is an advance toward socialism neither rejoice nor worry. Co operation in its current economic sense represents the initiative of self-interest blended with a sense of service, for nobody belongs to a co-operative who is not striving to sell his products or services for more, or striving to buy from others for less, or striving to make his income more secure. . . . This phase of development of our individualism promises to become the dominant note of its twentieth century expansion. But it will thrive only in so far as it can construct leadership and a sense of service, and so long as it preserves the initiative and safeguards the individuality of its members.

That is the underlying idea throughout this little volume, that the path to social justice and economic freedom lies through progressive organisation in the business world, tempered always by the vigorous development of the administrative arm of Government. By this means, and by this means only, can we enable individualism to survive, and to develop its keenest edge, its highest polish, in contact with "the emery wheel of competition."

Intrinsic in this remarkable essay, though even less specifically expressed, is the idea of social service as essential to the regime of American individualism.

There is developing in our people a new valuation of individuals and of groups and of nations. It is a rising vision of service. Indeed, if I were to select the social force that above all others has advanced sharply during these past years of suffering, it is that of service—service to those with whom we come in contact, service to the nation, and service to the world itself. If we examine the great mystical forces of the past seven years, we find this great spiritual force poured out by our people as never before in the history of the world—the ideal of service.

Mr. Hoover does not minimise the difficulties or ignore the perplexities of this new development in Federalism. The ability of a system "to evolve within itself those orderly shifts in its administration that enable it to apply the new tools of social, economic and intellectual progress" is "a great test of its soundness." But his liberalism, his progressivism, is a thing of the heart no less than of the head. He has the mind that doubts and analyses, but the will that constructs and believes. "Humanity has a long road to perfection, but we of America can make sure progress if we will preserve our individualism, if we will preserve and stimulate the initiative of our insistence upon and safeguards to equality of opportunity, if we will glorify service as a part of our national character."

Wilson Again?

Woodrow Wilson is preparing to renew in the next campaign the fight for his principles which he was compelled to suspend when he collapsed during the League of Nations speaking four years ago, writes Raymond Clapper in the San Francisco Journal.

For the past month there has been increased activity around the brick house on S street where the former president has lived in seclusion since leaving the White House. This activity will grow more marked as the next presidential campaign draws near.

Wilson is said by those who talked recently with him to hold tenaciously to the idea that by the right leadership, the issues for which he fought—the League of Nations and direct participation in European affairs—can be placed in a popular light before the public. This is what he will attempt to do in the coming months.

NOT A CANDIDATE

This does not mean that Wilson is a candidate for the presidential campaign in 1924. When one considers the terrific physical strain of a presidential campaign, the hundreds of visitors that must be consulted, the thousands of letters that must be written—the mere physical labor involved—any idea that Wilson could be a candidate appears to be out of the question. Wilson's health is better than at any time since his collapse, but he cannot possibly muster the energy that a campaign would demand.

Wilson conceives his position in the United States to be somewhat like that of Clemenceau in France. He is seeking no further personal glory. He has been president twice. But there are certain principles which he has fought for and which he believes essential to the ultimate welfare of the nation and the world. His only object is to see these principles adopted.

EXPECTS TO RULE

Wilson expects to exert a great influence in forming the issues for the Democratic party in the approaching presidential campaign. There is a section of the party which believes that it would be unwise to revive the league or the Wilson idea of direct participation in European issues. Wilson will aim to overcome this view. He will write letters and confer with leaders and make short speeches possibly to selected delegations. He believe that a reaction from the isolationist sentiment of 1920 is in process and that he can accelerate the swing-back.

It is expected that Wilson will confine his attention to party issues, rather than possible candidates.

Democratic politicians see the possibility of uniting both the Cox and McAdoo factions under his guidance. They believe he will be a great asset to the party in the next campaign.

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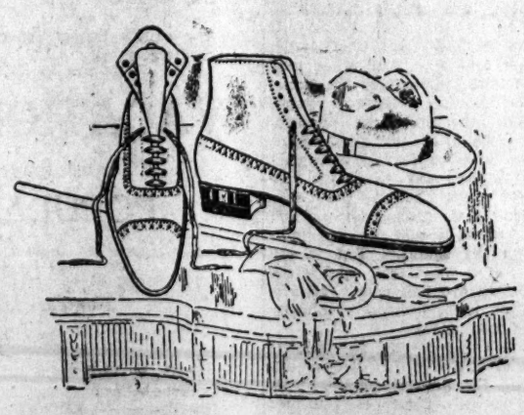

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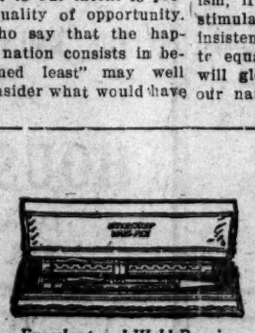

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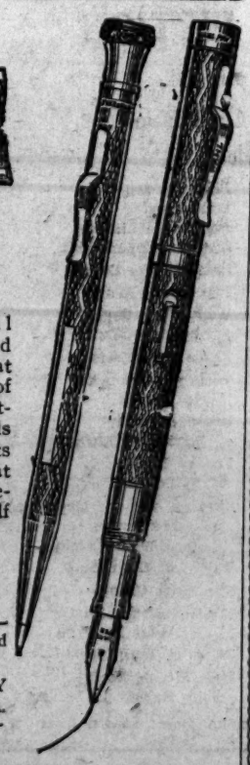

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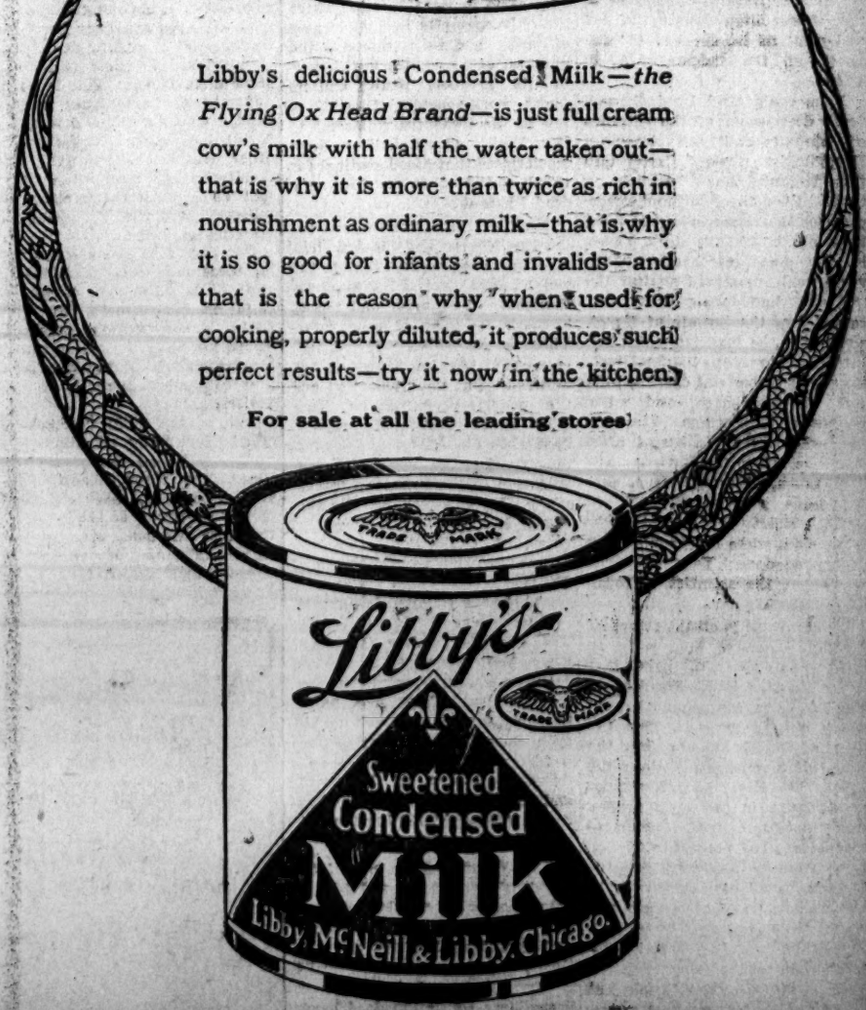
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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Weather

Cloudy but rather fine weather. Regular monsoon along the China coast South of Shantung. Rough weather between Nippon and the Bonin because of a small depression passing N. E-ward.

DEATH

GULBRANDSEN: On the 9th February, 1923 at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Kristian Gulbrandsen, Chinese Customs Service, aged 44 years. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today the 11th at 3.30 p.m. All friends are invited at attend. 56198 F 11

Today's Church Services

Community Church.—11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, 30 Route Doumer (take Zikawei Tram No. 2); Preacher: Rev. J. M. Yard; subject. "The Orthodox Devil"; Soloist: Mrs. Stroebe. 5 p.m. Masonic Hall. 30 The Bund, Preacher: Rev. Gordon Poteat, Special Music by the Mixed Quartette. At 4.15 at the Masonic Hall celebration of the Holy Communion. Cordial welcome to all who wish to attend these services.

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Quinquagesima Sunday, 8 a.m, Holy Communion (and at the Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 93; Lessons: Gen. xli, 1-7, Matth. v. 1-16; Hymns 165, 199, 210, 179; Preacher: Venerable Archdeacon Moule, M.A. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm: 93; Lessons: Gen. xiii, 2 Cor 4, 1-22,; Wesley in F.; Hymns 299, 19, 163, 23; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Matins and Sermon: Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.; 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen.

St John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—7.30 a.m. Holy Communion in English; Evening Prayers in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. John Campbell, P. H. D. of New City.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "Why be good"; Chant 87; Anthem: "Let Thy merciful ear, O Lord"; Hymns 519, 243, 299, 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland M.A.; Subject: "Christ and the Lord's Prayer"; Chant 32; Hymns 18, 111, 185, 702.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

All Saints' Church.—423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon: Preacher: Rev. L. W. Faucett, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. and 6 p.m., by Rev. P. F. Price, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Spirit." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Sunday Service League.—Mr. Edgar E. Strother, General Secretary of the China Christian Endeavour Union, will speak at the Sunday Service League on February 11 at 5 p.m.

Gospel Meeting.—Every Sunday, 6.15 to 7.15 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9 Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6 p.m.

The Tomb Of Tut-Ankhamen

(*New York Herald*).

THE finding of the tomb of Tut-Ankhamen at Thebes is to the world of archaeology and art what the discovery of gold in California was to the fortune hunter. It is unexpected, rich and believed to hide even greater historic wealth than is visible. It is not as epochal as the unearthing of the Rosetta Stone, which let the modern world read the surviving manuscripts of ancient Egypt, but it surpasses the discovery of the tomb of Thothmes IV. It is as if, forty centuries after the decay and disappearance of New York, a scientist from Tibet should lay here some wing of the Museum of Natural History or of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and place its treasures at the disposal of the students of A. D. 6000.

None could read Lord Carnarvon's description of the entrance of himself and the American Egyptologist Howard Carter into this treasure house without a thrill. Even those without reverence for the mysterious past must have marveled at the story. There, in the huge antechamber of the royal tomb, preserved against the tooth of time during thirty centuries by the dry air of Egypt, were all the luxuries which followed a Pharaoh to his final resting place: throne and chariot, beds and chairs, boxes and vases, statues and paintings. The robbers who looted the sacred place centuries before the Christian era had taken, it would seem, only the huge vessels of gold and silver. What loot must have been theirs when they could leave such a remainder! Yet they passed over what the scientist of today most desires.

No discovery in all the record of Egyptian research goes so far as this one to confirm the belief that Egypt in the eighteenth dynasty reached the artistic summit beyond which it never passed. This, the time of Tut-Ankhamen, was the high tide of civilisation along the Nile. The King himself was no great figure in the royal procession that ran from Menes to Cleopatra. We remember him as a son-in-law of the heretic Akhenaton who would have destroyed the numerous gods of his people and given them sun worship instead. Tut-Ankhamen, the heretic's almost immediate successor not only restored the temple at Karnak but put up new monuments to the old god Ammon. Small wonder that the priests piled such riches in his tomb!

Lord Carnarvon remarks that he doubts whether any former discovery exceeded this one in point of magnitude. Indeed, the inventory of the riches uncovered reads like pages from Rider Haggard—gold and silver, ebony and ivory, porcelain and alabaster, carnelian and turquoise—except that no novelist could have imagined such extrinsic wealth as that which has been rescued from the royal necropolis of the Theban Empir The throne is "one of the most wonderful works of art ever found." Nothing that can approach the four alabaster vases ever came to light before. These are only examples in a wilderness of gifts laid as a tribute to the autocrat of an empire in the days of its greatest wealth and its finest workmanship. Possibly a few of the treasures will come to New York, and we shall see some masterpiece that stood sentinel for thirty centuries at the door of a dead Pharaoh.

Mingled with admiration for the Englishman and the American who made such a great rent in the veil between past and present are thoughts of wonder and regret. There is the tomb of an emperor. There is the evidence of the high plane of civilisation his people had attained. But the civilisation and the people—they are not here. Why it is that the Egyptian is dust while the Angles, the Saxons the Celts and the Gauls, who were wild men in the European forests when the Egyptian proudly surveyed his record of thousands of years of civilisation, rule the bigger and better world of today? The people of the Nile Valley were established in religion, in the arts, in government and in social usage five centuries before Confucius They had progressed in writing architecture, art, astronomy and mathematics. They had public libraries, schools, women's rights even sports, in the days of Tut-Ankhamen. Thebes was the intellectual center of the world: and now it is a ruin upon which Arab lads fight for the tourist's alms.

The climate was one of the causes of Egypt's rise and fall. It solved easily the problems of food and clothing. The Nile watered and fertilised the fields beside it Population, prosperity and wealth followed, but on their heels came despotism. Under the dead hands

(Continued on Page 13)

-:- China In 1922 -:-

SZECHUAN

The Chinese have an old saying that "when there is trouble in China it begins first and ends last in Szechuan. If one wants to win or tranquilise the Empire he should begin by gaining control of this Western province: it is the fulcrum that moves the others and the index of the country's conditions." Never perhaps was this truer than today. Szechuan's railway projection troubles began the revolution and the province today mirrors exactly the present chaotic state of China's politics.

Szechuan at present is parcelled out among seven or eight military magnates who rake in the many provincial incomes and shamelessly divide these among themselves. Power and money form their sole aim. No love of country or sense of moral decency has any weight in their deliberations. There is such a thing as honor among thieves but who after seeing how some of them can betray their best friends and helpers can say that they can even claim this to their credit?

A General with thousands of men at his back will lie idly in a city leisurely devoring its produce and at the same time allow numberless bandits to overrun the country side looting villages, robbing boats, holding up travellers and kidnapping the well-to-do. Sometimes the robbers are in league with the General paying him a little of their takings and cases are alleged where soldiers have been sent out for a stated period by their officer to pay themselves by robbery. A robber was once officially allowed to "govern" a number of "Hsien" districts and after he had amassed colossal wealth the military stepped in and filched everything! They did not even leave the fellow his head.

The present General in charge of Chengtu holds every chief office including the Civil Governorship in his own hands. He has built a reserve Arsenal at Sintsinghsien where he can, if driven out from here, keep making guns and ammunition!

The small coins, or cash, of the province are being bought in and nominal 100 copper pieces minted in huge quantities and at immense profit.

Opium last year was widely grown. *The province is again sodden with it* and the trade is wilfully encouraged by the officials. The raw drug is only one dollar per "liang" or Chinese ounce.

It is a mistake to say that Szechuan is pro-South. She is no more pro-South than pro-North. Avowedly in private she is independent. To Sun Yat-sen she professedly declares allegiance and to Wu Pei-fu she loudly professes sympathy *if he will let her alone*.

This last year witnessed one of the most sinful episodes ever known in provincial history. At Chungking a really patriotic General had charge of things. Instead of hoarding money to buy land or to buy off rivals and strengthen himself materially he used it for public works and schools and different philanthropic purposes. Naturally he began to grow popular with the better classes. This did not appeal to those of a different calibre; his zeal in good works took away their faces; they feared he might grow too strong for them. Again, an old military bear that had squeezed and clawed badly in days gone by wanted to return to power and this General stood straight across his path. The latter fomented an agitation against him that led to buying up many of his officers and seducing another General that should have stood his friend —the result being he had to retire to Ichang. Now all the roads, bunds, schools, public parks and model settlements he had projected are in abeyance simply that a few men might continue their money grabbing tactics.

The first half of the year trade in all commodities was booming. There had been a respite of military upheaval. Confidence began to return, the rivers were being policed and the highways kept clear, merchandise was moving in every direction. The steamers on the upper Yangtsze augmented to the number of 24 by new launchings were cutting rates to the benefit of commerce and the pleasure of the public. Like a bolt from the blue came the fighting and the driving out of General Yang Seng and trade went as flat as the proverbial flounder. It is only now beginning to revive.

A splendid harvest helped much. Coming after the poor one of last year with its famine in many mountainous districts it relieved the distress of the deserving peasant. Where man had so grievously failed his fellow man Heaven had pity on the class that forms the best in society and the basis of it.

If things outwardly in Szechuan are so bad that one must condemn severely the glaring wickedness of its present military regime yet the outlook is not altogether black. To the observant there are signs of hope. Better things under the bleakness of winter are taking root. The tree of righteousness and of the desire for national health are not dead if their leaves have meantime all fallen. Thinking men are learning much today they did not learn before. They are coming slowly to see that the cause of China's weakness is moral and not material; that her greatest need is for unselfish, avarice-free men and that the worship of mere sages cannot produce them; it is time to give up their ambiguous, indefinite and misleading reverence of an abstract Heaven for the heart-service of Heaven's God for he only can give men the moral and spiritual stamina needed to uplift the nation.

Given unselfish, avarice-free men to lead the state and guide it along the lines of peace and not or war China in fifty years could become the wealthiest nation on earth.

Szechuan itself has vast material resources. In olden days it used to be called the prefecture of heaven. Its revenue in salt alone comes yearly to nine million dollars, not a cent of which, it is said, is allowed by the military to be sent to Peking! Under its salt-beds petroleum is found. There is nothing of value but what may be found or produced within its borders. Its flora contains double the number of plants to be found in all Europe.

The Szechuanese students show all the strength and weakness of their kind elsewhere. On many questions they are keenly alive to the rights of their people and often educate the public to the proper course of action. A disinterested bystander cannot but admire much they do. However there are others who unfortunately take advantage of their patriotic zeal by fooling them into leading absurd campaigns. They need wise leadership. They are too easily stampeded into action and expend strength on red-herring trails where they should reserve it to withstand some of the very men who egg them on and then laugh at them.

It is precisely here that the value of Y.M.C.A. work in China is best seen. Our Chengtu and Chungking branches are doing untold good in educating the young men in Government schools in those ideals of state and church which go to foster national and international righteousness. They never touch politics but altogether their classes, their lectures, their amusements, their picture shows and country excursions have been a great factor in the mental and moral elevation of "Young China."

The Bible Societies once more report large circulations. The American Bible Society alone has sent out nearly 350,000 gospels. These have gone over a large part of Szechuan, into the Tribes country and not a few into far Tibet. And the Bible has proven itself again as the first creative force in the uplift of man, the dynamic of all true morality and religion.

The Churches, frankly speaking, while showing decided and encouraging progress have not been the power they might have been. It is not that missionaries and their helpers have not been working enough, or planning enough, or deliberating enough in conferences and committees but that there has not been wind enough in their sails. The exact reason for this might be hard to assign. It is perhaps due to some extent to the conflict of ideas between what is entirely scriptural and new to Chinese minds and what they have inherited from time immemorial. Not all but some of our Chinese preachers have not yet perfectly adopted themselves to the Christian ideal. The tendency is to lower it to suit the popular taste. A great deal is preached about Christianity and too little of Christianity itself; sermons range around Christ's example as a man and small attention is drawn to the grand climax in His life. In a word some of our Chinese preachers are afraid or averse to preaching the fact of sin and its sovereign remedy. Hence much of the church's ineffectiveness. Last year a great cry was made about the Chinese church coming of age; in Szechuan, at least, it certainly has not; it has only cut its milk teeth. A concrete illustration of this can be seen in how one or two of our self - supporting, self - governing native churches are run.

If some of our churches are not quite up to the mark it would be hard for the most censorious to find fault with the year's work of our West China Educational Union. It has a wide net-work of mission schools in the province which come to a focus in a splendidly equipped Union University at Chengtu. Its aim is the training of children, especially Christian children, the development of Christian character in the students to the extension of the Christian community and the moral, mental and material uplift of China. Its means are up-to-date schools, efficient teachers, and a University training superior to anything in Government scholastic institutions.

The University has an enrollment, including its middle school, of 701 students, taught by a staff of 25 foreign professors with Chinese assistants. The plant covers about 150 English acres and cost $725,000 Mexican, including price of site. More building and dormitories are in process of erection.

The year just ended proved one of the best. Its worth is highly esteemed by the officials and people generally. Indeed an invitation came from some government schools for a statement to them of the Christian position and ideals. And the "Governor" in his address at graduation time referred to the absence of the Union University students from the riotous behavior that characterised the action of government students during the year when they raided the provincial assembly and smashed up its furniture.

It will be seen that the best is being done to win Szechuan for a new order of life and civilisation and that 1923 opens with much optimism for greater success than ever. With the enlightenment of the West will come the uplift and habilitation of China, the province that led the revolution will yet lead in the inbringing of a new era of peace and prosperity for this grand old land.

When Your Baby Squints

BY DR. F. M. GENSBURGER

During the first few months of life, before the fushion faculty has made much progress in development, it frequently happens that the eyes converge for a few seconds, or a minute at a time, in response to some gastric or other disturbance. This is of no importance. Sometimes, too, a child, whose fushion faculty is developing quite normally in other respects, acquires this faculty rather later than usual, just as a perfectly healthy, intelligent child may be late in learning to talk.

One may then see one eye turn in, occasionally, for a minute or two at a time, even when the child is old enough to walk. Later, if the fushion faculty develops normally, it will so control the movements of the eyes as to prevent any recurrence of the deviation.

But, if the child "crosses his eyes" for many minutes at a time, or if one eye converges, while the other steadily fixes some object, or, more especially, if the deviation is always manifested by the same eye, the case is probably one of true squint, and demands investigation without delay. Under any circumstances, it is safer to investigate any case in which a child is seen to cross his eyes occasionally, rather than wait until what may have been premonitary occasional squint becomes a constant squint.

With the advent of puberty, the angle of a convergent squint often tends to become somewhat less without any treatment. In rather rare instances the eyes become straight, or nearly so, and the patient is said to have "outgrown the squint." But in the case of a unilateral squint, the squinting eye has nearly always, by this time, become practically blind from disuse.

The belief in the spontaneous cure of squint is very widespread among the general public. This may be due partly to the fact that the deformity of squint does, in a very few cases, disappear spontaneously, as just mentioned, and partly to the fact that an occasional squint is seen at one time and not at another, but chiefly, I think, to the fact that the spurious squint of infants ceases to manifest itself when the fusion sense develops.

All these infantile squinters can be saved from blindness, if seen early, as they usually all have a very high refractive error (usually very far-sighted) associated with astigmatism, and it is upon a thorough examination of the child's eye-sight in the most scientific manner and the prescribing of correct glasses that the child's future depends. Regardless of the child's age, whether six years or one year old or under, every infantile squinter should most essentially wear its correction constantly, under which the parents will notice that the eyes are straightened a good deal, and then, if this is carried on in the right manner, there is every chance of discarding the glasses in later years.

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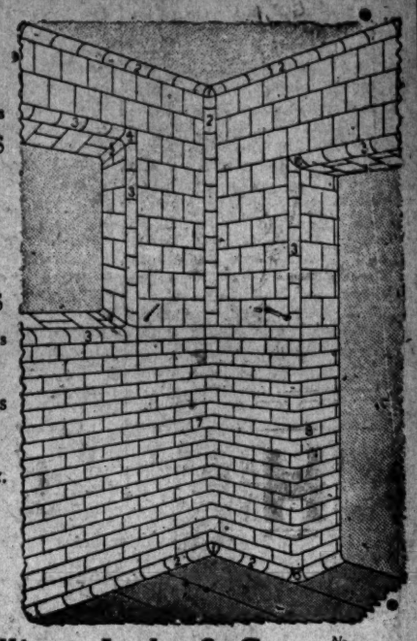

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I LIKE WHO'S LOOKIN' AT US NOW THE BEST, DONT YOU SKINNY OLE PAL?
HEY SHRIMP WE FORGOT SOMETHIN'!
OOH YEH, YOU WAIT HERE, I'LL GO AND GET IT!
WELL, SO LONG!-SEE YOU NEXT YEAR!
HAPPY NEW YEAR!
Copyright, 1922, by Int'l Feature Service, Inc.
12-30
TOM McNAMARA

CHIN CHIN

"THE PAGODA OF PIFFLE"

Oodles of Americans are asking Dr. Coue, the auto-suggestionist, oodles of questions now, but we'll bet a lotta doughboys would like to ask him if champagne is as cheap in Nancy now as it was five years ago.

* * *

"Prosperity comes in cycles," an American expert asserts. Our tricycle evidently has a puncture.

PA JONGG SEZ:

"Great minds run in the same channel—small minds trickle along in the same creek."

* * *

"The good bishop is partly right," writes Mr. John Flanagan, referring to Bishop William's observation that there are too many people who say 'I must have a good time.' "There are too many people who say 'I must have a good time' but *you* must *not* have a good time."

* * *

MA JONGG SEZ:

"The trouble with most husbands nowadays is that they think the wedding-bell is the signal to stop giving a woman flattery and flowers and begin giving her advice."

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Marriage is an endurance contest in which the winner is usually the one who refuses to do the enduring".—Helen Rowland.

"We sit to chat as well as eat."—Shakespeare.

"It is risky to give a man too little; it is much more risky to give him too much."—W. L. George.

"A great man is made up of qualities that meet or make great occasions."—James Russel Lowell.

"We ought to do our neighbors all the good we can. If you do good, good will be done you; but if you do evil, the same will be measured back to you again."—Pilpay.

"Europe is like a powder magazine, with a lot of boys in it trying to strike matches. The wise course is to pray that the matches may not light, and keep away from the powder."—Arthur Brisbane.

"Under no circumstances will Belgium renounce the right which she won by her heroic stand during the war and by the Allies' unanimous consent after the armistice."—Premier Theunis.

"In the midst of life we are in death."—The Book of Common Prayer.

"Against stupidity the very gods themselves contend in vain."—Schiller.

"He took off his hat and revealed his white teeth," writes George Barr McCutcheon in a story called "Oliver October" in the Delineator. Wisdom teeth, mebbe?

"Jazzitus, musical and moral is the characteristic disease of our youth."—Bishop Williams of Michigan.

Boy, Page Mrs. Sanger!

(Want ad. in New York World)

Solicitor wanted to work for Brooklyn Hebrew Maternity home, 1395 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

* * *

There is nothing certain that matches are made in Heaven, and the recent meeting of scientists in America has assisted us not a whit. We do, however, know where a lot of them end.

Jack Spratt could drink no gin,
His wife could drink no rye
But betwixt the two of them
They kept the cupboard dry.

* * *

Too Late, Too Late, All Our Nominations Have Been Made

(Adv. London Times)

"A hopelessly incompetent fool, with no qualifications, social or intellectual, totally devoid of knowledge on any conceivable subject; thoroughly indolent and untrustworthy, is desirous of obtaining a remunerative position in any capacity."

* * *

"Younger Is Viscount," says a headline. The older, according to Miss Ima Hoot Nanny, is to be a mere Count.

* * *

"Consider well the proportions of things," writes Mark Twain. "It is better to be a young June bug than an old bird of paradise."

* * *

Tragic Moments In History

Cleopatra was about to put the adder to her breast when she discovered the snake had been used in a side-show in the States and had lost its fangs. "Doggone," sez Cleo.

* * *

With everybody on the rampage again it looks like Mr. Wilson really wanted a League that could exist without the blacking o' an eye or the crossing of a sea.

* * *

SEA-FEVER

I must down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a grey mist on the sea's face and a grey dawn breaking.

I must down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.

I must down to the seas again to the vagrant gypsy life,
To the gull's way and the whale's way where the wind's like a whetted knife;
And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover,
And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.

—John Masefield.

* * *

Shanghai's most famous Old Grouch was unmoved by the appeal for help for a number of Chinese on Shanghai's "beach."

"But think of it," the earnest young pleader cried, "some of those ricsha coolies live on garlic alone!"

"If they do they ought to live alone," growled the w.k. individual.

* * *

Which reminds us that 'tother night an estimable rising young man of our Settlement approached us at the Carlton and desired to know what "w.k." meant. "The wife is simply worrit to death over it," sez he. "Well," we sez, "the answer to that is well known." And then we danced off and he still thinks, mebbe, that we were rude to him.

* * *

It's still disputed as to whether Henry Ford or John D. is the richest but if John D. finds out that Henry's got the edge on him it's ominous news for automobilists.

* * *

Yes, Little Garlic-san, they call it the "mother tongue" because father very, very seldom gets a chance to use it.

Larry

The Land O' Dreams

BY H. CARRINGTON, Ph. D.

Many persons would be interested in recalling their dreams, but they find it extremely difficult to do so. Dreams are elusive things, and even vivid dreams leave less of an impression upon the mind, as a rule, than ordinary waking experiences. The reason is probably partly due to the fact that the nervous system is not so deeply impressed, and also because dreams are repressed by the mental "censor." One can learn to recall one's dreams, however, by certain simple processes, which I may here enumerate.

To begin with, the first thought and immediate occupation of the mind on awakening must be the recollection of the dream. The mind must be quietly attentive, unhurried but watchful, as one who looks long and steadfastly into a still pool to see what is mirrored there. As it thus gazes, there will come back to it, one by one, the scenes of the late dream.

Mrs. Arnold-Forster, an "authority" on dreams, has given her own method, which she has found eminently successful in assisting her to recall her dreams. She says:

"The dream should first be allowed to unroll itself very quietly backwards in a series of slowly moving pictures, starting from the end and going back slowly through scene after scene to its beginning, until the whole dream has been seen.

"In order to get a complete record of a long dream, this process should be followed, and then, if possible, the reverse process should be carried out, and the dream retraced from its starting point to its ending.

"In this way the scenes, events and conversations that have made up the dream story can, when the habit of recollection has been acquired, be retraced."

The more you accustom yourself to recall your dreams, the easier will it become. You may not be enabled to recall anything for the first few mornings, but stick to it for a few days (say for five minutes, upon awakening) and very soon you will find that the dreams of the previous night will begin to be recalled.

You should then get into the habit of writing down, at once, all that you remember of the dream. This will serve to fix it in the mind. Thus, you will begin to keep a diary of your dream life, as you may be in the habit of keeping a diary of your usual daily life. You will find that you are living two lives instead of one! Much of interest will be added to your life in this way, and you will soon find that your night life is intensely interesting—just as interesting as the other.

In conclusion, however, a word of warning should, perhaps, be given. If you are highly emotional, highly strung, imaginative, hysterical or nervous, it would not be a good plan to undertake this process except under wise guidance. It will make your subconscious mind too active.

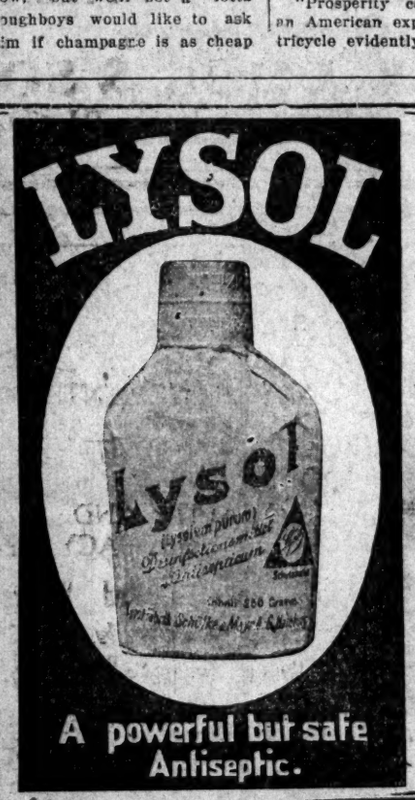
The Tomb Of Tut-Ankhamen

(Continued from Page 12)

of superstition and the tropics individual ambition could not live. Science and the arts were pursued not for their own sake but for material advantage. Egypt became great, rich and satisfied with itself. Its land and its toiling people could have supported happily a Paraoh and even paid for golden chariots to put in his tomb. But bureaucracy rose and swarmed. The State became the center of all things—and the States was the King and his bureaucrats. The priests dared not expand their theories of moral culture. The physicians were ordered to stick to the old medicines. The architects feared to do what had not been done. The people, bowed with taxes raised with the whip to support the huge body of officials, toiled from dawn till darkness. They stopped hoping and thinking.

And when a people stop hoping their government is lost. When men do not hope they have nothing to fight for. After progress came to an end in Egypt, just about the time of the reign of Tut-Ankhamen, the land of the Nile was ready to be the prey of the outlander. What cared the people if Libyan or Assyrian, Greek or Roman, came to conquer? They would not fight back. The color and the speech of a bureaucrat are nothing to a tax ridden people. And there was no reforming the bureaucracy of the Pharaohs. Even Dawes could not have done that; indeed, Moses himself had failed and fled, taking with him a people who, while they have no rulers' tombs like that of Tut-Ankhamen, live on.

So, while the world pauses to reflect that a Declaration of Independence or a stimulating New England climate might have saved the glories of the Egypt that is reflected in the treasure found in the Valley of the Kings, let it not put the blame on Tut-Ankhamen. He could not know that Egypt had stopped moving or that it is the people that make the State. He was a king and the son of a king and bound by the customs of centuries. Let the explorers step lightly when they pass from the rooms of treasure into the chamber where doubtless the Pharaoh himself lies in his royal sarcophagus. Let them not ask him why he did not free his people from the rule of the tax-eaters lest he say "Have ye no bureaucrats yourselves?"



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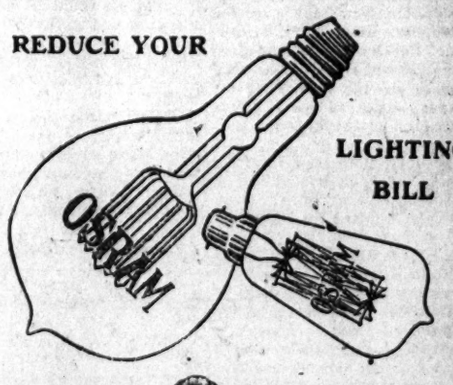

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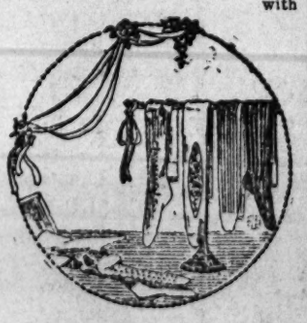

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Man Who Gave Workers $1,000,000 Business Calls It Merely Justice

New York, Jan. 7.—A Gift? No, a sale! Benevolence? No, simple justice!"

In those words Henry A. Dix described the transfer to his employes of garment factories doing more than $1,000,000 worth of business a year.

"I think a hundred reporters have asked my motive," he said, "as if there were something hidden away. There is not. The transaction is a sale, not a gift, and the sale is made to these men who have helped me, in my business because I thought it was due to them. I did not know what would become of them if I sold the mills to some one else. That thought bothered me, and so I am selling to them. That's all—just a sale. I hope that other employers who wish to retire may do the same thing for those who have been loyal to them."

There were smiles from the six young employes who are to direct the new business adventure as the "boss" bid them wait while he explained the details to another visitor. They pointed out proudly that they had stayed on through the years because they thought they had found the best place to work, and because they had the feeling all along that their employer intended "to do something for them." And now he has.

They are starting to work on the new venture, or rather carrying on the old business, with the enthusiasm of youth. These six are the stewards for all the other employes, the Directors of the new company. About 120 other employes are eligible to take stock, and many more may share the privilege soon, upon completion of three years' service. In the end the employe-stockholders will elect the officers of the company, and every man, officers and rank and file, has a personal interest in seeing that the work of turning out goods is done as efficiently as possible. And it is not improbable that this may eventually become a women's business entirely, because about 300 of the 350 employes are women, and only women's garments are manufactured. For the present the Directors are men, who will have the advice and watchful supervision of the man who founded the business.

Although his name has become known overnight in every newspaper-reading country in the world, this modest philanthropist did not seem to realise at first that he was responsible for one of the most unique departures of the time when he announced that he had turned over an annual business of $1,000,000 to his employes, and had voluntarily crossed his name and the figures $45,000 off the payroll of a company created by him. He was pleased to look upon it as an ordinary business transaction, although he knew that a golden opportunity was being transferred. But he insists that even that golden opportunity has been purchased by the loyalty of his employes some of whom have worked for him twenty-five years.

"Money!" said Mr. Dix, who does not look more than 60 of his 72 years. "I have enough of it. Why should I want more? Many years ago I limited the expansion of my business. In 1914 I was a millionaire. What is there I could buy with more money? I like a simple life in the country, and I do not need more money for that. But I can do something for these boys and girls who have been true to me and my business for so many years. I can help them.

COULD HAVE GOT MORE

"Twice during the last year I could have sold out this business for more money, much more money. Once the papers were all drawn up for the sale to the relative of a big Boston department store owner. The lawyers and the man were in the office. But I said to myself, 'What are you doing? These boys who have been here so many years, what will they do? And I said to myself that I would not sell, only to those boys. We made the plans and now you see that it has been done. I intend to help them as much as they need me. My pay will be only 50 cents a year—and they can pay that in instalments," he added with a smile.

At the moment this most modest of all philanthropists is without money temporarily. His son and principal assistant, who worked out the details of the plan, told jocularly how his father had found himself "broke" on the day the transfer was made funds to pay off his usual "debts" to charity organisations.

"I had $7,000 and he had to borrow $4,000," said Mark H. Dix, "and I think it is the first loan my father ever had. He had no cash that day, though under the agreement the new corporation pays back to him as a first instalment on the purchase much of the surplus of the old company. He has plenty now, but he would not be any happier if he had a million more."

There isn't a theory visible around the spic-and-span headquarters of the company which has specialised for many years in the making of women's house dresses and nurses' uniforms—except possibly it be a theory that an employer with faithful employes should also try to pass on part of the profits to the faithful members of his working family.

"Twenty-seven years without an idle day, except during vacations, twenty-seven years without a strike or lock out, or labor trouble," said Mr. Dix, "that is one part of our record. Our employes have been satisfied. We wanted every good man and woman to stay. Some of our girls have married and left us, and then came back to work because, as they have told me, they would rather work in one of our factories than stay at home.

"About four years ago we decided to put our factories and our 350 or more employes on a five-day-a-week schedule, giving them both Saturday and Sunday off, without reducing the weekly pay of those on wages. (Of course, many of our employes are piece-workers, you know.) We had tried this out during the Summer months and found that the shorter week did not reduce production. In fact, our production has been larger on a five-day week, so that about four years ago we decided to go on the five-day schedule throughout the year. This means that employes in the three factories in New Jersey work about forty-four hours a week and those in the New York cutting and designing rooms about forty hours, the difference being made because the city workers have to ride to and from work in the subway. The other factories are in smaller towns, and the workers walk to and from work in a few minutes.

"In 1918, the last year of the five and one-half day weekly schedule, the average weekly production was 462 dozen garments, and in 1921, on the five-day schedule, with approximately the same number of employes, the average weekly production was 535 dozen garments. In 1918 about 24,000 dozen garments were manufactured and in 1921 about 27,800, or an increase of around 15 percent—figure out for yourself.

"Do I think a shortened week-day would work in other factories? I speak for my own. Perhaps it would. I like the open air and the country and I thought everybody else would, too, and I thought it would be good to let the boys and girls have the extra half day on Saturday to go out. There was just so much work to be done and they would do that much."

Although the factories were in towns largely of union population the Dix workers never were organised, because they took no interest in the unions and had no demands to make.

One reason for this satisfaction was that the scale of pay has been fully equal to that in similar factories and large bonuses have been paid, ranging from 10 percent to 37½ percent of the weekly wage. The Dix management has regularly shut down work for two weeks in the Summer, allowing everybody a vacation with pay. In the cases of piece-workers the amount of this vacation pay has been based upon each worker's average weekly pay for the year.

"Isn't this plan paternalistic?" asked a visitor.

"Not at all," interjected the younger Dix, an alert, vigorous personality. "We are not paternalistic and never have been. Never have we even tried any welfare work among our employes. We did provide a dance hall in each of the three New Jersey factories, so that the employes could have their own dances. Many times we went as their guests.

"We merely tried to create good working conditions and we insisted upon a superior product. Light working rooms were provided, bonuses paid, vacations allowed, workers had more time for their other interests than in other factories and we found that our plan was good business. It was good for us and it was good for our employes. You ask them and ask us and you get the same answer. We worked together—team work, that's it."

The elder Dix was not quite sure where he got his idea for the transfer of the business, and he was not quite sure just when it occurred to him. But he pointed out that on Jan. 1, 1888, thirty-five years ago, he had bought a store in Russia from his old employer, who made the transfer easy for him. And he recalled that four years later, when he decided to leave Russia because of the anti-Semitic wave following the assassination of Alexander II., he sold the store to one of his employees, also making the transfer easy for that man. Proudly he pulled out an old sheet of paper, bearing the date of Jan. 1, 1888, telling of his acquisition of the store in Russia.

"You know I wasn't an immigrant when I came to America," he said. "I had money enough. I came over here to look around for a nice place for my family. You notice in that Russian paper that my name was not Dix when I came here but Dickstein. A high school professor in Millville, N. J., who was teaching my two sons English told me that my name was too long—that it ought to be Dix, and I said 'all right.'"

There were no theories, political or economic, in the mind of this man as he talked, speaking in a low voice, with many smiles; he was never positive that what he had done was the best for some other man to do. "Perhaps" and "maybe" studded his remarks. Tariffs, politics, books and abstruse subjects slid through his conversation without revealing any positive opinions on any side. He is an old-fashioned type, plain, modest unassertive, considerate and anxious to do his best at the small or large job before him.

'My hope is that some other employers may do the same thing," he admitted, "for the loyal employes who have been so long with their companies. It would make everybody happier. I am happier now than I have been for a long time."

Before Mrs. Dix died she directed the contribution of hundreds of thousands of dollars to charity. She built a hospital in Millville and was a regular supporter of the charities, not only Jewish but others as well.

"In Millville we used to go to the Baptist, the Presbyterian and all other churches," adds Mr. Dix, "because we liked the people and because we learned so much of the language and the country in the churches. I could not learn my English out of a book. I had to learn it from the people."

In memory of his wife he has given away his Mount Kisco estate, valued at $250,000, $150,000 as a maintenance fund and $50,000 for a new building. On the same day he gave $100,000 to the United Hebrew Charities in her memory.

Such is the man who has virtually given away his business, lent the new owners $250,000 in working capital and now is ready to retire to enjoy the "simple life"—to bed at 10, up at a working in his garden, gathering the fruit and vegetables, sleeping in the open air in the Summer, so that he may enjoy many more years of the life which, at 72 has left him with ruddy face and strong frame and contented heart.

China's Chance

(Christian Science Monitor)

As the Chinese Republic stumbles along into the twelfth year of its picturesque but (today) far from peaceful life, a student of government and well-wisher of popular progress may be forgiven if he asks whether this vast experiment ever can succeed. Its mere mass hinders its advance. Each successive detail seems to shackle progress. Ministry follows ministry with the very seasons. Now this figure rises, now that faction, but, to judge from surface conditions, no essential change takes place in national affairs. Today the mandarinate influence may show supreme. Tomorrow the militarists will be back in the saddle once more. It looks to be one hopeless round of corruption and narrow ambition.

He is a bold man who ventures to foretell how it will all work through to its inevitable conclusion, or along what road. Work through it will, however; for the basic traits of the people are such that no other result is possible when gradually they shall have evolved, under the pressure of world contact, from their present acceptance of a good society as of itself sufficient to the place where they shall demand good government as well. In that day the consortium will go through, bringing not only industrial development but also a mightily needed rehabilitation of financial control and usage, which never can be achieved by the mere appointment of whatever commission. The municipal administration will be improved too. The judicial system will be reformed, till, bit by bit piece after piece of the Chinese puzzle will be fitted into its place and chaos yield to order.

To scrap an autocracy centuries old and set up a republic in its stead is no small task at best; attempted in the face of conditions fairly to be seen as medieval, it is a labor such as might give pause to the stoutest of reformers. Moreover, the costs of democracy come especially high when foreign interference has been usual, and that is, of course, the case with his great yellow land. Instead, then, of the easy, offhand decision that the Chinese never can accomplish that which the Occident as hoped, it would be well to realise what already they have done—even to stop and think what Western people have achieved under somewhat similar circumstances. For a single instance, there is France. In a century and a quarter only she has been republic, dictatorship, empire, monarchy, republic again, once more empire, and, now yet again, republic. As they sometimes remark in that same country: "It gives one furiously to think." If 400,000,000 Chinese have not found themselves in a dozen years, this is not a sign

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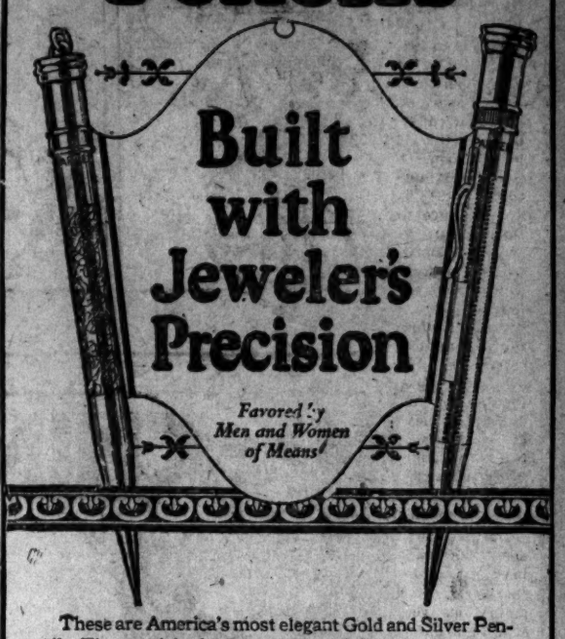

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Radio In Japan

The following article by Mr. Mr. E. G. Osborn, of the Radio Corporation of China, appeared in the magazine Radio News for January 1923.

It was in Seattle that two Japanese friends of mine—men well known on the Pacific Coast and in their home country—mooted the idea that radio broadcasting would be permitted in Japan, eventually if not soon. Having been in the newspaper business in Japan from 1914 to 1918, and having a close acquaintance with officialdom in that country, I shook my head in doubt. Visions of the inexplicable barriers set up by the Japanese Government against the least indication of a private firm or individual having anything to do with the communication services rose before me, and memories of my own experiences in trying to glean information for newspaper articles describing the big wireless stations at Funabashi, Choshi and Iwaki forced me to think that not for many years would the Japanese officials allow the common people to get in on the mysteries of radio.

I remembered, too, the experiences of a young American in Kobe in 1916. Being an amateur enthusiast, he had installed an unpretentious receiving set in the attic of his residence near the Tor Hotel in that city. Carefully concealed among the trees of his garden he strung a two-wire aerial and he spent several months at his hobby listening in to the ship stations about the port. One night when I was just retiring, his father came posthaste to my hotel, and with great anxiety informed me that the boy was reposing in the Sannomiya police station, and that the authorities had placed a cordon of police around the residence forbidding even the servants to leave. It was only after several hours of argument, of frantic telegraphing and telephoning to Tokio, and the pressure of my newspaper friends of influence, that they released the bow. Afterwards I learned that his receiving-set, with all the tools in his little workshop, even down to his pliers and screwdriver, were sent to the Foreign Investigation Department at Tokio under the guard of two policemen. It was merely a crystal set of the very chearest design.

Was it any wonder that I dismissed the idea of radio for Japan?

But my Japanese friends persisted. They were men who knew the trend of affairs in their native land and they set the cables busy. A reply, very guarded, came back from the Communications Department at Tokio, apparently after many days' deliberation, that broadcasting might be permitted in Japan under certain restrictions. Knowing Japanese officialdom, I was still very doubtful, but the upshot of more cables and many conferences was the formation in Seattle of a small syndicate which has grown today to the Oriental Radio Company, or, to give it its proper Japanese title the Toyo Musen-Denwa Kabushiki Kaisha, an organisation which is now splendidly capitalised, is operating the first of a series of transmitting stations, and which is now preparing to cope with what promises to be a wild scramble to supply the Japanese public with all the paraphernalia with which Americans are familiar.

We arrived at Tokio at the end of May last. I was still very dubious of the Government's attitude, and after days and days of conference with officials of the Army, Navy and Communications Departments, I almost gave up the hope of securing a permit to broadcast, and even if we secured that to be able to supply the public with receiving-sets. But it was the discovery of a new element in Government circles that persuaded us to persevere.

On the one hand was the man of the ancient order, who felt that all his country's traditions were being violated by the very thought that the ordinary people should be permitted to know anything of the wireless art. Instilled in his soul was the dread of Bolshevism, and he believed that to keep it, or even the mildest Socialism, from entering the hearts of his countrymen, the only course to pursue was to keep them in absolute ignorance of easy means of communication. This is mainly the cause of the enormous cost of the ordinary telephone today in Japan. Americans will hardly credit that to get a telephone connection for an office in Tokio costs from $750 to $1,000 and one is lucky to get it within twelve months' time.

On the other hand, we found the younger, more liberal Japanese, many of whom had traveled abroad, who had the opposite idea. His superiors had also instilled into him the dread of Communistic ideas, but his more enlightened mind believed that the freer intercourse allowed the people, the more they learned of Western ways, and the more they had to think about, the less likely would they want to meet in dark corners and foster revolutionary ideas.

Needless to say, we seized upon this more democratic argument and used it for all it was worth, but it was not until the end of August that we were allowed to give our first public demonstration of radio-telephony, and then only to a select group of officials and newspaper men. Since that day Japan has caught the fever badly. The people, especially the universities and schools, have taken up radio with a zeal that threatens to eclipse the enthusiasm of even young America. Every newspaper in Tokio (there are over 20 large dailies) is devoting space to it and clamoring to be allowed to install broadcasting stations. Aerials are springing up on big buildings where three months ago it meant penal servitude for the owners to have the suggestion of a copper wire showing. In short, the boom is on.

Radio work in Japan is not easy. The old regime in Government circles is seeing to that. The relaxation of the adamant restrictions is a very gradual process, and woe betide the radio man who tries to perform a stunt without written permission of the authorities. And, talking of authorities, these are just a few who had to say yes before we were granted our permit:

The Government Department of Communications, corresponding to the Federal authorities in America.

The prefectural Department of Communications, corresponding to the State authorities.

The Tokio municipal council.

The Tokio City Department of Communications, corresponding to Tokio Police Headquarters.

Tokio City Electric Department

Every one of the bodies, having independent powers, had to be persuaded that we meant no harm, and when I mention that our printed permit, finally granted, bore the signatures and seals of no less than 15 officials, headed by that of Viscount Mayeda, Minister of Communications, it will be readily understood that it is not easy to enter the radio business in Japan.

However, it must be said that we do not blame the Government for their extreme care, ultimately their precautions will redound to the good of the business generally in this part of the world. There will be no muddle over broadcasting; hours will be clearly defined; stations will not be allowed to interfere with each other and everyone interested in the business will be given a chance. So far the regulations are that no receiving sets are to be sold capable of receiving messages sent on a wave length over 400 meters. The wave length allotted us for our Tokio broadcast is 230 meters, but we find this beneficial in preventing interference from the numerous commercial stations. Our permit restricts us to an area of 20 miles from the transmitting station (Please page Dr. Steinmetz and ask him how we are to prevent our waves from going over the boundary!) This area, however, takes in the cities of Tokio, Yokohama, Omori and Tsurumi, a combined population of upwards of five million people.

American manufacturers of radio equipment will be interested to know that for a long time their interests will hold sway over those of the Japanese radio companies, at least so far as receiving-sets for broadcasting are concerned. English and German sets are coming into this market and the latter are particularly efficient and reasonable. Vacuum tubes made in Japan although improving in quality as time goes on, are not yet up to the standard of American and English tubes, mainly because none of the factories have been equipped with machinery to properly evacuate the bulbs. However, one company is producing a 50-watt power tube which retails at $15. This gives very fair results, but as with all Japanese tubes produced so far, it is hard to get uniformity of characteristics.

American manufacturers having the Japanese market in mind—and it is a market with great possibilities—should remember that completed receiving-sets will find no sale, but in parts there is a tremendous field. Our experience has been that the Japanese like as much noise as the receiving set will produce, and therefore all apparatus for amplification, and particularly loud speakers of the power type, have ready sale.

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Portugal's Losses In The World War

England's century-old ally, Portugal, did yeoman service at her section of the front in France, but in these days of sordid reckoning of the costs it would seem that the Portuguese will have a formidable debt to pay for their generous fidelity. Senhor Anselmo de Andrade, in a brochure of O Instituto, declares that if the Portuguese finances were bad before the war they are now in the worst possible shape. The trade deficit grew to alarming figures and the cost of living has been tripled. Financially, the debt exceeds the income twice and a new debt of 700,000 contos has been incurred. And to meet this crisis nothing better has been devised than the ceaseless issue of paper money.

Senhor de Andrade writes:

"As a matter of fact, all the woes of Portugal come from the trade deficit. The high cost of living, the growth of the public debt, the fall of the exchange rate are all due to it, and it should have been fought by increased labor and production. But just at this moment the Ministry decided to decree an eight-hour work day which decreased our production when an increase was most urgent. Economy was also imperative, but the public disbursements were tripled. The last budget before the war was 73,000 contos and the first after the armistice rose to 222,000 contos.

"A great deal of gambling on the Stock Exchange was a natural reaction after the gloom of the war period and the banks also engaged in the floating of doubtful enterprises. Profiteers and paupers alike threw away money recklessly, selling anything they had in the competition of prodigality.

"As less work was done, products were fewer and more expensive, while wages had to go up to meet the increased cost of living. And as on one hand the employes had to demand wages out of all proportion to the value of their products and the employers had to demand prices to compensate them for the high wages, the cost of all living necessities rose. If the wages were not conceded strikes were declared, with loss of production and rise of prices for commodities. Thus the solution of the problem of the trade deficit is rendered increasingly difficult by the conduct of our ministry, employers, workmen and the new rich. The last are not the least guilty. Their entrance on the scene is not surprising, whether they rouse our envy, laughter or indignation. They are a product of vicious and decadent plutocracies. There are portraits in Petronius' satires which resemble to the life some of our mushroom capitalists. Many who were satisfied with their life of the well-to-do middle class are running into debt and spending their capital and gambling in stocks. This loss of national reserve and lack of thrift is grave enough, but the laboring classes are also influenced disastrously by it. The demands of labor and the revolutionary character of their claims would never have become so acute without the idleness and provocative ostentation of the new rich.

"As the government had to meet its war expenses, it made paper money by the bushel. The bank notes before the war were only 100,000 contos,—while they are now 420,000 with only a third gold guarantee. Brazilian and Argentine money which was formerly only half the value of ours is now rated as high. The only remedy to this crisis would be to destroy the notes as they return to the bank until their circulation is reduced to the former limit, but this measure would require a loan or a surplus in the income of the budget, which is scarcely to be expected when there is a certain deficit of 116,000 contos."

Senhor de Andrade concludes that the peace which should have been the recompense was a further penance for Portugal. The result is a greater penury in the treasury and a very great financial disorder among all classes of Portuguese society. The country is paying dearly for its chivalrous adherence to an old tradition.

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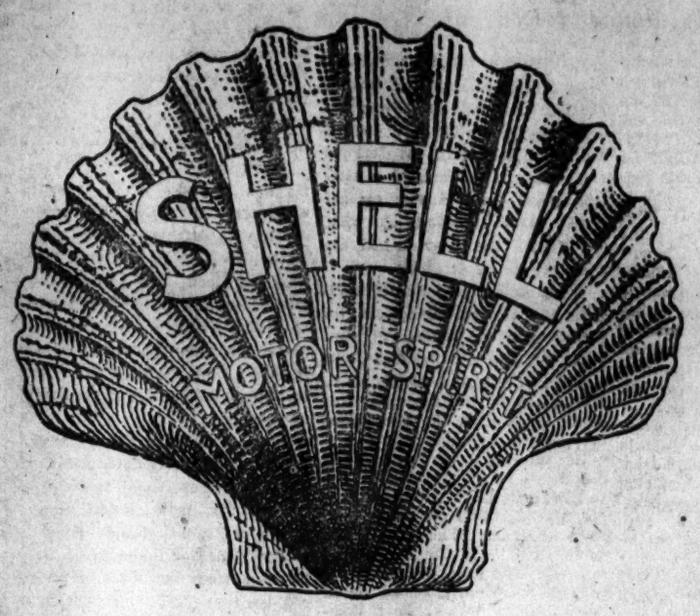

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How Marshal Foch Was Made Supreme Commander

Gen. Bliss Tells "Inside Story" For The First Time—British Unwillingness Overcome Only By Menace Of Defeat

The "inside story" of the manner in which Marshal Foch was made supreme commander of the allied forces in France duting the German drive of March, 1918, and in spite of the unwillingness of Field Marshal Haig, commander of the British army, is told in an article by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, American representative in the supreme war council, in the current issue of Foreign Affairs. Only the menace of "irretrievable disaster" finally overcame what Gen. Bliss calls "the reluctance of human nature" and brought about proper co-operation at the hour when the German offensive had almost achieved its purpose.

Hitherto unpublished documents, including special reports be made from time to time from France to the Washington government, are quoted by Gen. Bliss. On February 2, 1918, the supreme war council decided on the creation of a general reserve, and the various commanders-in-chief were notified of the contributions they were expected to make toward its establishment. By February 19 a definite agreement was made with Gen. Petain for eight French divisions and with Gen. Diaz for six Italian. The reply from British headquarters was dated March 2 and read in part as follows:

"An enemy offensive appears to be imminent on both the English and French fronts. To meet this attack I have already disposed of all the troops at present under my command and if I were to earmark six or seven divisions from these troops the whole of my plans and dispositions would have to be remodeled. This is clearly impossible, and I, therefore, regret that I am unable to comply with the suggestion conveyed in the joint note." Haig added that he had an individual arrangement with Petain for mutual relief to "meet" any emergency."

WHAT FOCH PROPOSED

"Brief comment only is necessary," says Gen. Bliss. "It was admitted that to meet the danger an assured means of interallied assistance must be provided. For that sole reason the question of an interallied general reserve was decreed without protest from anyone.

"But it was also declared in the letter from British headquarters, 'this force could not be located in any particular areas prior to the delivery of the German offensive.' Each army had its own general reserve. What was it for? And where was it to be stationed? In the absence of an allied commander-in-chief to take the responsibility, each national commander assumed that the sustained attack in force would come against him.

"Gen Foch's proposition was that each army should place its general reserve so as to cover that part of its own front most likely to be attacked if the enemy struck that front at all; in a position where it could be rapidly moved to any other part of its front if necessary; to have certain of its divisions 'earmarked' as belonging to the allied general reserve and not to be fed into the battle until he gave the word; and even those later divisions not to be moved to any other front until the crisis of the battle became so evident that no one could hesitate as to where they ought to go. No one can now deny, nor could anyone have denied after midnight of March 21, 1918, that General Foch's plan was the only one that could have assured prompt assistance the moment the crisis developed."

LLOYD GEORGE WAVERED

The matter was left for the regular meeting of the supreme war council, scheduled for March 14 in London. At this meeting Mr. Lloyd George wavered. "I have come to the conclusion," he said, "in view of the exceptional concentration against us, that it would be very difficult for Field Marshal Haig to spare the necessary reserves." Even M. Clemenceau, though saying that there "can be no question of abandoning the principle of the general reserve," thought the threatened attack made it impossible to withdraw divisions "for the moment."

Gen. Bliss comments: "Having decided as it did, there was but one thing the supreme council could do. Assuming the Italians (who themselves insisted a serious attack was coming against them) would cheerfully do what the British and French had declined to do, it directed:

"'The British and French divisions now on the Italian front, together with the British division which has just left that front, and a quota of Italian divisions to be determined by the executive war board, shall form the nucleus of the general reserve.'"

On the night of March 20 a committee of four generals, sent to learn the Italian views, returned reporting failure to agree. Gen. Bliss continues: "The great battle commenced on the following morning. And now, because there was no commander of an allied reserve there was to be a commander-in-chief of the allied armies. And, after all, the supreme necessity for an allied commander-in-chief was to enable him to create and handle reserves at his will.

IRRETRIVABLE RUIN

"Even then he did not come until the black specter of irretrievable ruin was brooding over the battlefield. By March 22 the situation had become gravely critical. The Germans had expected, about this date, to inflict the final blow. They were opening a breach between the two armies, the very thing Gen. Foch's plan for the allied reserve—had he been permitted to organise it and prepare it in time for orderly movement—was intended to prevent. It began to appear British troops might have to be withdrawn on a line that would have compelled the separation of the armies. The way was almost opened for an advance on Paris by the valley of the Oise or to the Channel by that of the Somme."

The British and French civil and military authorities met at Doullens March 26 when, after the commanders had reported what they could do, Lord Milner suggested to M Clemenceau that Foch be placed by both governments in a position of general control. A resolution was signed that gave Foch the task of "coordinating the action of the allied armies on the western front."

TO PREVENT DEFEAT

Gen. Bliss points out this did not give Foch the supreme command; he could only consult and advise, and was forced to waste precious time going from one headquarters to another persuading commanders to do what he should have been empowered to order. Gen. Bliss concludes: "After just one week's experience all this was made clear at the conference of Beauvais. This conference was called to remedy the situation resulting from the one at Doullens. It resulted in the nearest approximation to giving Gen. Foch supreme command that was ever attained.

"The statement of the case carries its own criticism. Yet no harsh criticism can justly lie against the inevitable result of the limitations of human nature. Americans may say what they please as to what ought to have been done and what they think would have been done had they had supreme power. But if the situation were to be re-enacted on American soil the same wearisome, bloody process would probably be followed. We would not yield supreme command to an ally who we knew had his own ultimate objective in the war, nor would the ally, for the same reason, accept our supreme command until it had become a matter of life or death for both.

"Unified command came in 1918 at the first moment that it could possibly come. Opposition gave way only when it was manifest that every other course had been tried—and had failed. Unified command was then accepted, not for the purpose of winning victory but to prevent irretrievable defeat."

Walking In Outer Mongolia

BY BASSETT DIGBY, F.R.G.S.
(In The Manchester Guardian)

Disguised as a Siberian peasant, I walked down from Lake Baikal to Outer Mongolia. Nearing the frontier, in a country of tumbled mountain and wild pine forest, the home of the bear and the wolf, I began to come into contact with the strange Buddhist lemaserais which are slowly but surely creeping up into South-east Siberia.

There came a morning when, through a glade in a remote wilderness of pines, I caught sight, with a thrill, of my first lamaserai—a high stockade, old grey log huts, and beyond the quaint roofs and upflung gables of yellow and green of the temples. I sat down and looked at it. Here, then, were the Tiberans, the people of the mysterious heart of Asia.

I saw nobody as I drew near. At one point the stockade receded into a kind of funnel in such a manner that in the event of an attack the monks could line the platforms behind it and attack the invaders from two sides as they ran up toward the narrow spout that led into the settlement. I felt that I ought to ring the bell, at least, after having come all these thousands of miles to pay a call, but there was no bell, no lodge, no gate.

Just inside lay the streets of old weatherworn log huts, like the huts of Siberian villagers, but with a striking difference. The Siberian lays washing out to dry flat on the turf of the steppe. These people seemed to be hanging out a week's washing on poles. Everywhere I looked were poles like fishing-rods, from which fluttered what appeared to be handkerchiefs. But there are no handkerchiefs in Tibet or Outer Mongolia. They were merely scraps of linen rag on which were painted prayers—"Om mane padme hum!" Thus was Buddha's intercession observed, and every breeze wafted heavenward the lama's prayer.

There was no one in sight. For nearly half an hour I wandered about this strange little "city" of Tibetan monks, hidden away in the forest. I wandered round the sacred hold, in the heart of the settlement, among the bizarre temples that reminded me grotesquely of a group of cricket pavilions. On the left were five temples in a row decorated in various schemes of yellow and old gold, with crimson, diamonded lattice windows. There were little balustraded verandahs on the top, with wooden turrets behind them. Dogs and birds here showed no fear, an unusual sight in a country where dogs for ever slink from the fear of the cast stone. I entered a little temple and found an altar, in which were cruses and bowls of food and drink, a bench, a prayer-wheel, and two mattresses on the floor. Coming out I walked nearly into the arms of the first lama I had ever seen. He turned and ran off to the huts. In a few moments a pretty hullabaloo arose. I cocked my tiny Colibri revolver and wished myself back at home among respectable business men who do their exploring in an armchair, with a liberary subscription. A mob of lamas came running into the sacred field, doubtless suspecting sacrilege. But they were unarmed, I noticed, and I promptly opened my pack and passed round two handfuls of cigarettes. By the time we had all passed round the matches and lit up we were on friendly terms, and my smiles and gestures of wonderment, and the gift of a three-rouble note to the temple treasury, had placed us on genial terms.

A lama beckoned me back to his hut. Across the threshold I found myself in a large, low-ceilinged room, half chapel, half living and and sleeping room. He told his roommate, who was squatting there, about me, and motioned me to be seated. Unlocking a cupboard for cups and spoons that were engraved "A. N." in Russian, he soon made tea. Instead of milk there was a shuddersome lump of raw mutton-fat which was passed from cup to cup, and allowed to remain until a scum of grease had arisen. It was like a hot jelly-fish—ugh! I can feel it now. There were carven screens of red and gold and black in the room, contrasting with the severe simplicity of the rough-hewn beams. In a corner stood a cluster of what I took to be scrolls of holy writings. When I pointed to them and made an inquiry in Russian the lamas broke into an excited burble of comprehensible explanation. Then proudly they unfurled a scroll and displayed—a roll of garish pink attic-bedroom wallpaper, bespattered with pink roses as big as lettuces. It had reached them, they explained, from a Russian shop up at Verkne-Udinsk, and they were going to paper their home! "Civilisation" has to answer for that.

On their altar was a gilt Buddha in a glass case, and a cabinet photograph of the Dalai Lama, a black-moustached man in early middle age. Before and around the photograph were tawdry artificial flowers and tinsel ornaments, and food and oil in little bowls.

A few years ago a shabby little Russian photographer came jolting to Urga in a telyega. Two years later he left the capital of Outer Mongolia, wealthy beyond his wildest dreams. He had induced the clerical authorities to call in the images of gold and heavily gilded silver that existed all over the country and to substitute photographs. He is, or was, a famous character in East Siberia. . . .

Presently my hosts fetched a venerable verger in a dirty old terra-cotta robe, and we went out to see the Central Temple. As we passed through the temple field the verger motioned to me that no smoking was allowed. He ground underfoot a cigarette I threw down some distance away.

First the doors at the top of a flight of stone steps had to be unlocked, then the doors beyond the antechamber.

The temple was an eerie sight—a great dim solitude of square red wooden pillars and elusive glimpses of the ritualistic appurtenances of this remote, ancient faith of the Asiatic womb of mankind. Among the rows and rows of raised, cushioned dais were strange prayer wheels and fantastic drums. In one corner, beyond an altar, was a library of sacred works, one hundred and twelve of them, bound, some in parchment, some in white silk, some in yellow silk. They were stored in pigeon-holes painted red. . . .

One striking thing I noticed while I stayed with the lamas was that their dogs and the birds of their remote settlement showed no fear. The dogs of the Mongol and Siberian layman are always either bullying or cringing to avoid the flung stone. These monks' dogs took life tranquilly and with dignity.

Lamas are so strongly opposed to the taking of animal life that they even, on occasion, sit down by fellow-countrymen who are fishing and, buying back the life of each fish as it is hooked out of the water, cast it back into the stream.

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The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
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Business and Official Notices

Chinese Government Railways Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Line

NOTICE

Lunar New Year Day.

The Train Service will be suspended on Friday, February 16th 1923, Lunar New Year Day, with the exception of the under-mentioned trains:—

Shanghai-Hangchow Section.

No. 108 Down Fast leaving Shanghai North at 13.20 and Shanghai South 13.25.

No. 107 Up Fast leaving Zahkou at 13.20.

Kiang Shoo Branch Line.

No. 128 Down Local Train leaving Konzenchiao at 13.45.

No. 131 Up Local Train leaving Zahkou at 18.30.

By order,
Traffic Manager.
56157

In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai

Chinese Civil Case No. P. 12,127

Re: THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL TOBACCO Co., Ltd.,
(興業烟草有限公司清理案)
(In Liquidation)

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following assets of the above Company:

1. Godown, (one storied, brick built, tiled roof) situated at No. 473 Kung Hsin Road, Chapei district.

2. Lease of Factory (brick built, iron roof, partly two and partly three storied) situated at Jiukiang Road, Chapei district.

3. Machinery in Factory.

4. Furniture and Fittings in Factory.

5. Stock of Tobacco Leaves, Cigarettes, Boxes, Packets, wrappers, Paper, etc. in Godown and Factory.

The godown is the property of the company, and they hold a 30 year lease of the land on which it is built, 2 years of which lease have expired.

The factory is not owned by the company, but they hold a lease which expires at the end of the 4th moon of the 15th year of the Republic of China. The landlord is prepared to sell the factory buildings and land either immediately or at the expiration of the lease.

The machinery consists of Tobacco Cutting and Rolling Machines of American, Chinese, and Japanese makes, Electric Motor, Steam Engine, Shafting and Belting, Pumps of English, American and German makes, Fans, Paper Cutting Machines, Moistening Machines, etc.

Tenders, which should be sent to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1923, may be made for the business as a going concern including all of the above mentioned assets, or part of the assets.

Before making tenders the premises, etc. may be inspected by intending bidders on application to the undersigned, when full particulars will be given.

Bidders must be prepared to take possession and pay 25% of the price immediately, if their tenders are accepted. The date of payment of the balance will be fixed later.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai, 9th February, 1923.
56196 F 20

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of William Henry Lunt, *Deceased.*

Cause No. 2064
Estate No. 486
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 28, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Jessie I. Lunt,
Executrix,
92 Yuyuen Road,
Shanghai, China.
55764

Kwang Ching Soap Factory

Kwang Ching Road, Wusih

We beg to announce that we are manufacturing all kinds of soaps of the best quality for home, hotel and hospital use. The products are turned out under expert supervision and with the most up-to-date machinery. We also carry a stock of Glycerine, quality 28 degree Be.

All drug stores, pharmacies and other wholesale dealers are requested to communicate with our business department at the North Gate, Wusih,
and samples will be sent.

Kwang Ching Soap Factory.
Kwang Ching Road, Wusih.
56208 F 20

LOST

The under-mentioned Bank Orders, issued by the Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, have been lost and declared null and void.

No. 5750, for Taels 1007.15, No. 5751, for Taels 1006.47, No. 5752, for Taels 1008.50, No. 5753, for Taels 1006.50, all due 17th day of 12th moon.

The public are hereby warned against negotiation of the above Orders.

KWOH TAI YUEN
郭泰源啓
56211 F 11

LOST

The following Bank Orders, issued by the Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, have been lost:

No. 5844, for Taels 2,000,
No. 5845, for Taels 2,000,
No. 5846, for Taels 1,500,
No. 5855, for Taels 1,000,

all due 25th day of 12th moon, also No. 5794, for Taels 1,000, due 20th day of 12th moon.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the said Orders, as they have been nullified at the said Bank.

ZAI CHEN 瑞成啟
56210 F 11

"The Nippon Yusen Kaisha announce that owing to the state funeral of H.I.H. the late Prince Fushimi taking place on the 14th inst., the reception fixed for that day on board s.s. "NAGASAKI MARU" will now be held from 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Feb-13th.

56206 F 11

Cercle Sportif Francais

NOTICE

The Committee beg to inform the Members of the C.S.F. that the CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS DANCE has been fixed the THURSDAY, 22ND OF FEBRUARY, 1923 (from 4 to 7 p.m.).

Members' children accompanied by their parents are cordially invited.

THE COMMITTEE.
56059

EWO COTTON MILLS, LTD. SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The Second Ordinary Meeting of shareholders in the above Company will be held at the offices of the General Managers, No. 27, The Bund, on Thursday, 15th February, 1923, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1922.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th February to 15th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Shanghai, 29th January, 1923.
55833

TO LET

A three-storied foreign house, situated on Gordon Road, No. 24 with garden, stable, bath-room, electric light and bell. For further particulars please apply to the Bank of Agricukture and Commerce, 650 Tientsin Road or apply to Mr. Liu Bu San, Tax Office, Nantao, Shanghai. (南市十六舖稅務總公所劉步山君)
56038

HENRI DARVIOT'S BURGUNDIES

Burgogne — Beaujolais
Chablis — Mercurey
Pouilly — Beaune
Volnay — Nuits
Pommard — Corton

Chambertin
and
Sparkling Red

A new shipment of the above excellent Burgundies has just arrived.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
73, 73A Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. C. 2021.

GOOD PAINT CHEAP

Until recently the Du Pont paints were the most expensive in the market. The entire stock is now being liquidated at prices far the lowest—at prices below the factory cost at home—regardless of duty, shipping and other expenses.

H. B. CAMPBELL
45 Szechuen Road
Central 1892

Helpful Advice to Nursing Mothers

Many mothers would like to feed their own children, but are denied the privilege of doing so, because they have not sufficient nourishment for them. The "Allenburys" scientific system of Infant Feeding has provided for all this.

Write for our pamphlet and read for yourself why the "Allenburys" system of Infant Feeding is the best.

Allen and Hanburys, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI.

Great Sale

20 to 30% Discount

Ladies Shoes Only.

From 1st to 15th February.

J. Hamasaki
141, Boone Road. Tel. N. 686.
55941

Removal Notice

MAY SUN & CO. beg to announce that on and after January 23rd, their Head Office will remove from M585 Foochow Road to 500-501 Honan Road and their Printing Department will remove to M 13 Foochow Road.

55800

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN

Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 9-12½ and 4-6½. Ladies only 3-4 or by appointment. 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building).

Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D.

8B Kiukiang Road.

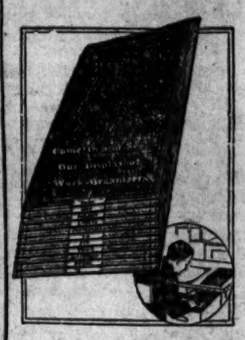
Specialist in urinary, skin and internal diseases.

Hours: 11 to 1 and 4.30 to 6.30 or by appointment. Tel. C. 838.
T.F. 106

Steam Launch For Sale

STEAM launch. Built 1915, 27 gross tons, 13 net tons, length 66 feet, beam 12 feet, depth 5 feet 3 inches. Compound condensing 38 H.P. engine, 7½ x 15 cylinders, 11" stroke. Wood hull. Recently overhauled and in perfect condition. No reasonable offer refused. Communicate with

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.
T. F. 80



Work-Organizers

are "Multiple Folders" which lie flat on your desk or in the side drawers. Each fold is a Subject Labeled Pocket to receive and classify your desk work.

Just raise the Label Holder—there are your papers, organised, out of the way, out of sight of curious eyes, yet instantly accessible with one hand.

Work-Organizer Prices

"300 LINE," Black Seal Grain Fabrikoid cover on all exterior surface. Paper inside. Flexible, durable, handsome.

No. 330—10½-in. wide, 17-in. long, 6 Pkts. $6.00
No. 332—10½-in. wide, 19-in. long, 10 Pkts. 8.00
No. 334.—10½-in. wide, 21-in. long, 15 Pkts. 10.00

"700 LINE."—Flexible, durable, paper. The No. 710, No. 712 and No. 714 may be used on top of desk, but are recommended for drawer use.

No. 710— 9-in. wide, 17-in. long, 6 Pkts. $2.50
No. 712— 9-in. wide, 19-in. long, 10 Pkts. 2.75
No. 714— 9-in. wide, 21-in. long, 15 Pkts. 3.00
No. 730—10½-in. wide, 17-in. long, 6 Pkts. 2.75
No. 732—10½-in. wide, 19-in. long, 10 Pkts. 3.00
No. 734—10½-in. wide, 21-in. long, 15 Pkts. 3.25

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Specialists in Office Equipment
22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

NOTICE

Owing to the Chinese New Year holidays and for the convenience of the public our offices will be open to 12 p.m. on the 15th instant.

Any Bondholder drawing a reimbursement at the drawing of the 15th can call for payment at our offices at any time on that day.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

F. 93 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

MERCUR
上海茂高洋行
靜安寺路九十三號

TRADE MARK

specializes in footwear of every description for *children* of all ages from Infants upwards.

Babies' boots and shoes of vegetable tanned leather in various colours and styles at .95 cents per pair. Boys' and Girls' from $2.50 upwards.

Comfort, quality and sound workmanship our first concern. We repair or replace defective boots *without charge*.

56204 F 14

CABINET of MASSAGE

and Medical Cosmetic.
No. 573 Nanking Road.

FACE MASSAGE and all kind of massage with electrical apparatus. Manicure, Special care of the hair and skin and the removal of all skin defects by a carefull and experienced Specialist. Tel. C. 178. Attendance from 9-12 a.m. and 2-7 p.m.

56009

LET US DO YOUR
PAINTING AND DECORATING

Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.
C. S. UPSON, Mgr.
Office 125 Bubbling Well Road
55961

Business and Official Notices

H. WYATT

(Late Chief Examiner, Appraising Department C. M. Customs)
Cargo Surveyor and Assessor, etc.
60 Kiangse Road.
(New Hong Yue Building)
Agent, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada,
Tel. C. 4782.
55355 F. 13

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

German University

Specialist in female diseases confinements, surgical, internal uninary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 434, 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building above Asia Banking Corporation.
55580

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Frederick Ward Post, American Legion, will be held at the United States Court, on Monday, February 12th at 5:45 p.m. All members are urged to be present.

W. I. EISLER,
Commander.
56181 F 11

To Let in Modern Fire-Proof Building

6,145 square feet available ground floor new Navy Y.M.C.A. building, corner Hongkong and Szechuen Roads, suitable for banks, display rooms, shops, offices, etc. For particulars apply W. W. Lookwood, Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road.
56160 M 9

Notice of Removal

Commercial Bank of China.

On and after Monday, the 12th instant, our offices will be situated at No. 7 The Bund.
56178 F 11

L. Whitworth. M. I. Mech. E.

Textile Engineering Expert.

The Valuation of Existing also Commercial, Technical and Practical Advice given in Connection with Projected and New Plants.
87 Yangtszepoo Road.
Phone East 53.
56175 F 14

CHARGEURS REUNIS

Fast and up to date Passenger Steamers L'ESIRADE sailing from Shanghai about 31st of March Aurigny sailing from Shanghai about 25th of May.

First class Shanghai-Marseille L. Stg. 104. 10. 0.

Second class Shanghai-Marseille L. Stg. 44. 0. 0.

Agents: Racine & Cie.
Telephone C. 953
T. F. 123

Dr. Med. F. Reiss

General Practice.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SKIN AND SEXUAL DISEASES.

Office, Res. Phone: C. 1151.
11 to 1, 4 to 6.
14 Kiukiang Road
(Opposite Kalee Hotel).
55105

THE
BRITISH
FLOWER
SHOP
is now showing
Azaleas, Daffodils, Cyclamen, & Primulas
Telephone C. 4777

S. N. R.

New Year Day (Lunar Calendar)

The Train Service will be suspended on Friday, February 16th with the exception of the undermentioned trains:

"Up" Through Express leaving Shanghai North at 9.30 hrs.
"Down" Through Express leaving Nanking at 15.50 hrs.
(Both these trains will call at Kunshan).
"Up" Night Express Train leaving Shanghai North at 23.30 hrs.
"Down" Night Express Train leaving Nanking at 23.00 hrs.
Woosung Down Trains leaving Shanghai North at 9.00 hrs., 13.15 hrs. and 17.30 hrs.
Woosung Up Trains leaving Woosung Forts at 9.40 hrs., 13.55 hrs. and 18.10 hrs.

On Saturday, February 17th, the following trains only will be run:

"Up" Through Express Train leaving Shanghai North at 9.30 hrs.
"Down" Through Express Train leaving Nanking at 15.50 hrs.
"Up" Night Express leaving Shanghai North at 23.30 hrs.
"Down" Night Express leaving Nanking at 23.00 hrs.
"Up" 3rd and 4th Class Train leaving Shanghai North at 9.50 hrs.
"Down" 3rd and 4th Class Train leaving Nanking at 8.10 hrs.
(A First and Second Class Coach will be attached to these trains on this day only.)
"Up" Fast Train Leaving Shanghai North at 12.30 hrs.
"Down" Fast Train leaving Nanking at 11.05 hrs.
"Up" Shanghai-Changchow Local Train leaving Shanghai North at 17.15 hrs.
"Down" Changchow-Shanghai Local Train leaving Changchow at 7.10 hrs.
"Up" Nansiang Local Trains leaving Shanghai North at 7.15 hrs., 12.10 hrs. and 19.35 hrs.
"Down" Nansiang Local Trains leaving Nansiang at 8.15 hrs., 13.00 hrs. and 20.35 hrs.

The full service on Woosung Line except those trains leaving Shanghai North at 23.10 hrs. and 0.35 hrs., and leaving Woosung Forts at 23.50 hrs. and 1.15 hrs.

By Order.
The Traffic Manager.

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 323.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/8).

The public is hereby notified that, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, tenders are hereby invited for the supply of

ABOUT 126,000 feet B.M. OREGON PINE LOGS

for delivery at the Railways Wharf at Pukow.

Tender Forms attached with Full Particulars of number of pieces and sizes required may be obtained from the Head Office of the Administration, Tientsin, Hopei. By Order of the Ministry of Communications, those wishing to submit tenders are required to make a deposit of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($150.00), Tientsin Local Currency, which will be refunded to the respective tenderer after the selection of tender.

In case the successful bidder announces his inability to supply the timber or fails to call at the Administration's Office for the signing of a contract within the stated period after the announcement of selection of tender, his deposit made at the time of tendering is forfeited.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax and marked on outside of envelope "Tender For Oregon Logs" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin, the same must reach the Administration before noon of the 21st day of February, 1923 and will be opened at three o'clock on the same day.

No tender will be entertained unless presented within the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Administration. The Administration does not bind itselfto accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

Tientsin, 7th February, 1923.
(sd.) SUN FUNGTSAO,
Managing Director.
56186 F 20

CHEN SHIN BUTCHERY CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS & NAVY CONTRACTORS.

We beg to announce to our customers and the public that we have won the prizes—first for American pigs and native calves, second and third for Tanyang cattle at the New French Abattoirs.

Our Stocks are always kept fresh and sanitary, they are examined by the Veterinary Surgeons twice a day. All Orders are carefully attended to and our prices are moderate.

No. 42-46, Rue du Weikwe corner of Rue du Moulin.
Telephone C. 4947.
56105 F 10

Is Your Complexion of Interest to You?

Ask your druggist to tell you about

VENUS BEAUTY PACK

The Liberty Toiletries Company, Limited

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liabilities ..£3,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors.

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ilollo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kiang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cebu	Lahore	Sourabaya
Colombo	Macaas	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	Tavoy
Fiankow	Medan	Tientsin
	New York	Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

G. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGOSLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $30,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $30,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Iloilo	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Johore	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Peking	Vladivostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow		
Harbin		

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,950,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin.
Hailar	Kashgar	Urumtchi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesierski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Ch. Bjeuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications,

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1015).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund,
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. WOO, Sub-Manager.
S. T. HUANG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc,

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

C. 1941.
Telephone: C. 1946
C. 5651
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongtong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
K. P. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $100,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Manager's Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanchez
JAPAN	San Francisco
Tokyo	San Pedro
Yokohama	Santiago
Kobe	Puerto Plata
	Barahona
JAVA	La Vega
Batavia	
Soerabaya	PANAMA
	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,448,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$8,534,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital ..$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $5,000,000
Reserved Fund .....$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woe.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address, "Kincheng" Shanghai.

Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 1800
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 1440

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,210 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

行業華東 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10. Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital .... $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $206,400.00
Undivided Profits ... $126,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office. C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinking	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hanchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengtah	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	750,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

EQUITABLE
Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
CORRESPONDENTS:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

大通銀行

Shanghai Branch: 1 Kiukiang Road
Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T.T. Dept.)

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold
JAS. J. ROGERS, E. C. FUNCK } Managers.

行業實工

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552.
CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mrs. Richardson, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hylbert, Miss Hylbert, Rev. J. H. Shoemaker, Messrs. H. P. Wadman, Porak, J. Thomas.
Per C.N. s.s. Soochow for Swatow, Capt. Turnbull; for Hongkong: Mr. J. S. McCavin, Mrs. Nelson; for Canton: Mr. and Mrs. R. Kay, Miss Gilliant.
Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Misses J. Lawrence, Zimmerman, V. C. Hill, Vail, Pettit, H. Smith, G. McCullock, Gauss, Messrs. H. Wilcox, H. R. S. Benjamin, F. R. Millican, H. G. Fletcher.
Per M.M. s.s. Angkor for Marseilles: Mrs. P. Nova, Miss M. L. Bruyere, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Lesant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sarton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brochet, Rev. Pere Maes, Mrs. M. Lavaudieu, Miss Pauline Dimanche, Messrs. E. Scaillet, L. Perry, G. van Wylick, R. Brochet, H. S. Shipillo, V. Tchoudonsky; for Singapore: Messrs. Van den Bossche Willy, S. Yu; for Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Little; for Haiphong; Mrs. Marulie de Baretta and child, Mr. I. K. Chun, Mrs. H. Giffard, Mrs. B. Mudes, Mr. and Mrs. Y. P. Tan; for Hongkong: Lady and the two Misses Leveson, Mr. and Mrs. V. Meynard, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hatherly, Rev. Pere Francois Sallou, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Liang, Mrs. A. Kleir, Miss E. J. Vockoolenko, Miss Ma Kangyu, Messrs. H. and M. Wong, Eng Hok, Fong, S. Lee, L. Liu, K. Wong, J. O. Anderson, S. L. Wong W. E. Roberts, J. H. Pack, Tang Shih-yee, I. J. Tchwang, S. N. Kao, G. C. Denham, P. S. Dor, G. Sykes, Yang Ton-ta, Chee Taiquen, Zung Sei-saung, P. C. Sithwa, T. R. Udwadia, K. A. Wong, J. T. Wong, S. Z. Hao, K. Tchwang, F. Soon, C. Yie, Wong Lahsing, Zi Mei-tchwang, Li Pingchwa, Hing Yi, E. Lerrigo.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Shinyo Maru .....Jan. 18
President Cleveland ..Jan. 25
Siberia Maru .....Jan. 29
President Pierce .....Feb. 4
China .....Feb. 9

FOR VANCOUVER
Canadian Inventor ...Jan. 24
Empress of Asia .....Jan. 27

FOR SEATTLE
President Grant .....Jan. 13
Yokohama Maru .....Jan. 20
Manila Maru .....Jan. 24
President Madison ....Jan. 25
President McKinley ..Feb. 6
Mandasan Maru .....Feb. 7

FOR PORTLAND
West O'Rowa .....Jan. 19
Hannawa .....Jan. 28
Pawlet .....Jan. 30

FOR NEW YORK
Laconia .....Jan. 14
Durban Maru .....Jan. 19
City of Dunkirk .....Jan. 20
Arizona Maru .....Jan. 21
Bowes Castle .....Jan. 23
Robert Dollar .....Feb. 1
Dryden .....Feb. 2
William Penn .....Feb. 8
City of Bagdad .....Feb. 9
Moorish Prince .....Feb. 9
Tsuyama Maru .....Feb. 10

FOR UNITED KINGDOM
Kamo Maru .....Jan. 13
Elpenor .....Jan. 17
Sardinia .....Jan. 20
Keemun .....Jan. 21
Katori Maru .....Jan. 27
Diomed .....Jan. 31
City of Glasgow .....Feb. 1
Cyclops .....Feb. 1
Delta .....Feb. 3
Nellore .....Feb. 3
Teiresias .....Feb. 7
Rhesus .....Feb. 8
City of York .....Feb. 10
Atsuta Maru .....Feb. 10

FOR ROTTERDAM
Oldekerk .....Jan. 13

FOR HAMBURG
Carnarvonshire .....Jan. 13
Mito Maru .....Jan. 25
Glenbeg .....Jan. 25
Pruessen .....Jan. 25
Emil Kirdorf .....Jan. 31

FOR MARSEILLES
Amboise .....Jan. 25
Cordillere .....Feb. 2
Com. Dorise .....Feb. 6
Angkor .....Feb. 10

FOR TRIESTE
Fiume L. .....Jan. 26

FOR INDIA
Soudan .....Jan. 22
Kaga Maru .....Jan. 23

Steamers Departed

Feb. 9—Moorish Prince for New York and Boston
Feb. 10—Changsha for Hankow
Feb. 10—Loongwo for Hankow
Feb. 10—Tehhsing for Hankow
Feb. 10—Tafoo M. for Hankow
Feb. 10—Soochow for S. H. C'ton
Feb. 10—Nikko M. for Japan
Feb. 10—City of York for London
Feb. 10—Shinfoo for C'tao
Feb. 10—Kifunezan M. 2 for Dairen
Feb. 10—Tokwa M. for Wuhu
Feb. 10—Atsuta M. for London
Feb. 10—Taito M. for C'tao
Feb. 10-Itsukushima M. for C'tao
Feb. 10—Nordstrand for C'tao
Feb. 10—Sheaf Dart for C'tao
Feb. 10-Laomedon for T. Dairen
Feb. 10—Shantung for Tsingtao
Feb. 10—Tsenglee for Dairen
Feb. 10—Tsuyama M. for N. York
Feb. 10—Sapporo M. 8 for T'tao
Feb. 10—Kohoku M. for F'chow
Feb. 10—Angkor for Marseilles
Feb. 10—Yungshin for Ningpo
Feb. 10—H. K'teen for Ningpo

Financial And Commercial News The World's Markets

Money Exchange

Shanghai, February 10, 1923

Mexican Dollars
Market 72.1125
Native Interest 04
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 332½
Copper Cash 228.000
Bar Silver 30⅝
Bar London rate
Paris on London 75.18
New York on London .. 467¾

Banks Opening Selling Rates
London
Telegraphic Transfer. 3s. 0½d.
Demand ..... 3s. 0⅝d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer 71
Demand 71¼

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES
London (T.T.) 3/0½
London (Demand) 3/0⅝
London 4 m-s 3/0¾
India (T.T.) 222¾
France (T.T.) 1140
America (T.T.) 71
Hongkong (T.T.) 74
Japan (T.T.) 68½
Batavia (T.T.) 182
Straits (T.T.) 77¼

BANKS BUYING RATE
London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/2½
London 4 m-s Docts .. 3/2¾
London 6 m-s Credits.. 3/3
London 6 m-s Docts ..
France 4 m-s 1190
America 4 m-s L/c 74½
Docs 75
Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 72¼=Tls. 138.41
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $191.44
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 1⅛d.=Tls. 6.44
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $8.91

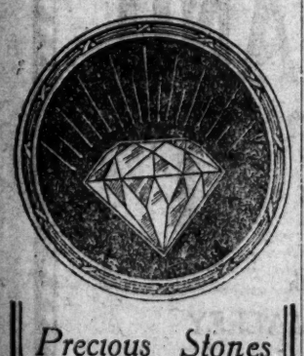
CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR FEBRUARY

Hk. Tls.	5.88 @	3s. 0⅝d.	£1
„	1.26 @	71 Gold	$1
„	1 @	1060½ Fr.	11.81
„	1 @	— Marks	—
„	1 @	70⅛ Yen	1.59
„	1 @	222¾ Rupees	2.48
„	1 @	— Roubles	—
„	1 @	1.50 Mex.	$1.50
„	1 @	4.32½ Ital. Lire	15.96

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 71⅛
Demand buying on America 72¼
Demand selling on London 3s. 0½d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 1¼d.

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 250,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.05

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
BANK'S SELLING RATES
It. Lire 14.30=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.68=1 Tael
Marks 10.000=1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 96.90=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 20.90=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 129.00=100 Fr. Francs



Precious Stones
from Siberia and the Urals
mounted and unmounted, are among the Jewelry Novelties included in our Stock, which also comprises a large selection of Longines and Tavannes Watches—Masterpieces of Russian Jewelry and Silverware and the latest in Jewelry from Europe.
Orders for repairs of Jewelry and Watches taken: Precious Stones sold on commission. Cash advances made on goods so taken.
Prices Beyond Competition. We Invite Your Inspection
THE
SIBERIAN
JEWELRY STORE
96 Szechuen Road

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

February 10, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each up ¼d in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 64 cents and the London-New York cross rate to 468.

The only changes in our official quotations here today were a drop in the Franc rate to 1140 and a rise in the Rupee rate to 222¾. Our market here today was steady to firm.

There were sellers of Sterling at 3-0⅝ for near delivery, 3-0½ February, 3-0¼ March and 3-0 3-16 April. There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 71¾ for near delivery, 71⅝ February, 71¼ March and 71⅛ for forward.

There were buyers at a fraction above these rates. The market closed on the firm side.

Banks were quoting 3-1½ and 73½ for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for delivery prior to China New Year and 3-1¼ and 73 for subsequent deliveries. There were buyers of Franc bills at 1175.

India and China both bought silver in London yesterday and the market is reported as steady. No advices have as yet been received from New York regarding their market.

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, February 10, 1923
BUSINESS REPORTED
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.75
Almas Tls. 8.00
Chempedaks Tls. 7.00
Batu Anams Tls. 1.12½
Ziangbes Tls. 3.85
Yangtsze Insurance $25.50

Rubber Output

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	22,000	22,000
Anglo-Dutch	36,00	43,500
Anglo-Java	101,700	137,500
Ayer Tawah	—	—
Batu Anam	24,678	
Bukit Toh Along	38,030	36,894
Bute	20,000	14,550
Chempedak	13,000	14,000
Chemor United	23,116	
Cheng	13,594	12,347
Consolidated	44,302	48,982
Dominion	30,676	30,506
Gula Kalumpong	100,000	100,000
Java Consolidated	48,300	60,500
Kapayang	14,428	
Karan	10,293	9,606
Kota Bahroe	31,823	30,766
Kroewoek	93,000	44,800
Langkat	88,849	78,003
New Amherst	12,041	9,787
Padang	—	—
Permata	7,946	
Repah	21,373	19,076
Samagaga	—	—
Semambu	19,463	
Senawang	25,600	25,200
See Kee	11,212	
Shanghai-Seremban	16,655	13,904
Shanghai Kedah	23,717	24,607
Shanghai Kelantan	9,000	13,500
Shanghai-Malay	19,156	
Shanghai-Pahang	16,980	16,168
Shanghai-Klebang	7,840	8,500
Shanghai-Sumatra	61,212	59,061
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	—	—
Sungei Duri	23,123	26,068
Taiping	7,050	
Tebong	59,000	53,000
Tenah Merah	29,000	27,200
Ziangbe	37,500	44,800

LONDON-PARIS RATE
(French Wireless through Reuter)
Paris, Feb. 9.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1—75.18 Francs.

Silk Report

In their weekly report on the Silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated February 2.

White Silk.—A few small purchases are reported for prompt payment. By now the market is practically closed as Silkmen have completed their arrangements to carry over the Chinese New Year.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 865. SSS Mars, 1, Tls. 940.

Tsatlee New Style.—Common, Tls. 880.

Tussah Filatures, 8 coc.—A small business has been done in best grades at Tls. 752½, av. to Tls. 760 av. April-May delivery.

Cables from Japan report a steady market. Shinshui No. 1, Yen 2160.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 14,584 bales white and 10,269 bales yellow.

To London, 1,837 bales.

To France, 2,698 bales white and 905 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 188 bales white and 10 bales yellow.

To America, 7,964 bales.

To India and Levant, 1,721 bales white and 8,831 bales yellow.

To Coast ports and Russia, 699 bales.

Steam Filatures to Europe, etc., 14,102 bales and America, 10,411 bales.

Yellow steam, 4,431 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 2,131 bales and America, 3,561 bales.

SETTLEMENTS

	piculs
Settlements for Europe, etc.,	
White Silk	7,000
Settlements for Europe, etc.,	
Yellow Silk	10,500
Settlements for America,	
White Silk	8,000
	25,500
Stock in Shanghai,	
White Silk	1,500
Yellow Silk	2,500
Visible supply for season to date	29,500

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, February 10, 1923
OFFICIAL
February 9
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.95
Tls. 1.00 March
February 10
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.75
February 9
UNOFFICIAL
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.95, 0.97½
Bukits Tls. 3.00
Klebangs Tls. 0.80
Repahs Tls. 0.85
February 10
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 22.50
Kedahs Tls. 1.30
Senawangs Tls. 1.40
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.75
Telephones Tls. 70.00

In The United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR
Monday, Feb. 12, 1923—3:00 p.m.
Cause No. 2056, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Jay Elmont et al. Motion to set. E. T. Maitland; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co. Motion to set. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss.

HEARING
Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co. H. D. Rodger; Davies and Bryan and Fessenden and Holcomb.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Registered in England and Hongkong.
A BRITISH COMPANY
with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.
TAELS TEN MILLIONS
HEAD OFFICE
10 Canton Road, Shanghai

SWATOW
FAMOUS FOR TYPHOONS
IS ALSO
FAMOUS FOR LACES
Our Factory is in Swatow, The Lace Center of China
Cross Stitch Swatow Drawn Work, Embroideries, Ladies' Underwear,, Beaded Articles, Ivory and Silver Wares, etc.
SENG CHUN & COMPANY
1295 Broadway, Corner of Wuchang Road Shanghai.

LACTOMALTINE
AN IDEAL FLESH-FORMING FOOD

Prepared from the
FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY CREAM and MILK
PALATABLE,
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS,
STRENGTHENING.
Suitable for adults and children, all the year round.
Obtainable at all Chemists.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
SAVOY HOTEL
MODERATE RATES
A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

CHOW TZU KONG.
Bookseller, 111 Szechuen Road.
Tel. C. 3510.
Representative of
C. BENSINGER & CO., NEW YORK, U.S.A.
CODE-BOOK PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS

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Aeronautics -:- By E. P. Warner

AIRPLANE SPEEDS OF FUTURE

The history of the making of predictions as to the future of aeronautical development is coextensive with the history of flying itself. Indeed it goes much farther back, for we may fairly include among such predictions the vehement asserverations of all those who, scarce two decades ago, knew with absolute certainty that no airplane would ever fly and that it was the folly to waste one's time in seeking to emulate the birds.

The making of forecasts has advanced to a stage beyond the point of total denial of a possibility of flight, but there has never been a time when the guesses of an earlier year as to the probable accomplishment within a specified period were not being nullified by the facts.

PREDICTION AS A GUIDE

Despite the partial futility of speculating as to what will be done in the fact of a virtual certainty that one's speculations will fall wide of the mark, the attempt is nevertheless of some use. The making of estimates of what performance will be two or ten or forty years from now at least gives a mark at which to aim and it affords a little guidance to those whose affairs are likely to be modified by the development of the aeronautical art. Even a poor prediction is better than none.

Manifestly a clear look into the future can best be obtained if we gain perspective by retiring into the past to gain our point of view. History and prophecy are successive stages of the same process and the present forms only a point on the line of events, not a sharp break between two distinct sequences. The historical perspective was given in a recent article, and the future may be treated as was the past under the three headings of speed, altitude, and duration. Most of the important functions to which the aircraft are turned, especially in the domain of commerce, will be found to depend primarily on one of these elements of performance or on combinations among them. We shall confine ourselves for the present to speed, leaving altitude and duration for subsequent treatment.

UNLIMITED SPEEDS

It has long been the delight of prophets and of inventors whose sanguineness has outpaced their discretion of speech to talk of speeds increasing without limit, of speeds of 400, 600, and 800 miles an hour and even more. The burden of proof is always on the man who says that a thing is impossible, for much which was supposedly impossible has had a way of being realised in engineering science, but at least it can be definitely stated that such speeds as those just mentioned are not in present prospect and cannot be realised with airplanes approaching the present type, and even if they could it would be impractical to make use of them for commercial purposes. The exposition of the reasons for this statement requires a little arithmetic. An airplane flying 240 miles per hour, only a little higher than the best speed reached by Lieut. Maughan at Detroit, has a propeller thrust of about one and a quarter pounds for every horsepower of the engine. That is the only force available to drive the airplane and there is no conceivable way in which it can be increased more than a few percent. Indeed, if the propeller were 100 percent efficient, with no power losses at all, the driving force would be only one and six-tenths pounds per horsepower. To secure more than that would be to get more power out than is put in and would effectively be perpetual motion.

HIGH-SPEED HANDICAP

At the present time, high-speed airplanes fly very inefficiently at maximum speed as the necessary result of designing for a moderate landing speed. This handicap can only be overcome by provision of means of varying the area of the wings or otherwise modifying the lift during flights. We may suppose, however, that such means will be invented and applied and that by refining the design of the airplane to the utmost by withdrawing the wheels into the body and otherwise suppressing every possible ounce of resistance, the total resistance in flight at maximum speed will be reduced to one-eighth of the weight. It is very difficult to conceive of a greater advance than this with an airplane in any way resembling those used at present and even this is dependent upon engineering advances which will not be made without great difficulty and long research. Supposing it to be done, however, the maximum weight that the airplane will be able to carry a 240 m. p. h. will be eight times one and one-quarter, or ten pounds a horsepower. In a commercial airplane, at least 75 percent of this would have to go into the power plant, the airplane structure, the fuel and the weight of the crew, leaving only 25 percent, or two and one-half pounds a horsepower, available for paying load. To operate with so low a load ratio as that is obviously uneconomical.

FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

If the speed were raised to 300 miles per hour the total load which could be carried on the same assumptions of the maximum reasonable advance in design and invention would be eight pounds a horsepower and the pay load not over one and three-quarters, while for 400 miles the pay load would be cut to certainly not more than one pound a horsepower. These figures are absolute maxima, and they hold good for all altitudes and for all conditions of flight. It may be remarked, however, that one of the most hopeful manners of approaching the conditions set forth, under which the airplane will be able to operate at maximum efficiency and maximum speed simultaneously, is by operation at a very high altitude. A heavily loaded airplane equipped with a supercharger gains speed steadily as it climbs up to a great height, and by flying commercially at altitudes of 20,000 or 30,000 feet, speeds of 200 miles per hour or even a little more may ultimately become practicable for regular transport. To talk of doubling that speed in commercial operation with airplanes or helicopters or airships, however, is only possible for those without knowledge of the facts which govern all air navigation.

The limiting maximum speed of racing airplanes is solely dependent on the point to which the weight carried in flight for every horsepower can be reduced and on the efficiency from an aerodynamic point of view, as represented by the ratio of resistance to weight. If that ratio still be taken as eight, and if the same assumptions regarding the combination of maximum efficiency with maximum speed be continued, the limiting speed would rise to 480 miles per hour, with a total weight of five pounds per horsepower. This is about the lowest power loading that has yet been realised, but of course it may be improved on in years to come. It is nevertheless very difficult to believe in the probability of such speeds as that just mentioned, even with the lightening of structural weights to which we may look forward, as an airplane doing 480 miles an hour at its point of maximum efficiency, even at great altitudes, would be of the most fantastic proportions. Taking as an illustration the engine with which the Pulitzer Trophy was won and which developed 400 horsepower, and supposing it mounted in an airplane weighing 2,000 pounds complete ready for flight, the wing surface which would be required for a speed of 480 miles an hour at maximum efficiency and a 20,000-foot altitude would be only nine square feet. In other words, the form would be that of a winged projectile with a body just large enough to house an engine and pilot and with a single supporting wing only about seven feet wide. Such a machine could hardly be expected to show the efficiency ratios already specified.

On the whole, it seems perfectly safe to say that we shall not see the attainment of a speed in excess of 325 miles per hour within the next 10 years unless by some unlooked-for invention which modifies the very fundamentals on which the operation of aircraft now rests.

List Of Portuguese Assessors Elected

The following is a list of those who have been elected Portuguese Assessors for the year 1923 under the terms of Article 5 and 6 of the Portuguese Consulate Regulations: Messrs. J. M. B. dos Remedios, P.M. da Costa, A.M. Collaco, F. X. B. da Silva, J. M. B. da Silva, F.X. dos Santos Marcal Gutterres, A.M. da Silva, V. Ferrer da Senna.

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The greatest heart interest drama the world has ever known

A story that will live forever

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Yet she felt he must know
How this tragic dilemma of girlhood was met is shown in
A METRO PLAY

SHOULD A WOMAN TELL?

A tense photodrama of New England fishing-folk, featuring

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With an all-star supporting cast.

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Features to be exhibited during the Week from Feb. 12th to 15th

On Monday and Tuesday, February 12th and 13th

AT 9.15 P.M.

The Famous Players Lasky Corporation presents

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"REMODELING HER HUSBAND"

See this humorus drama of feminity. A riot of fun. All about a young married couple. He loves the girls and it's his wife's task to make him love but one. See how she remodels him to her satisfaction.

The story written by a Woman, DOROTHY E. CARTER

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Acted by a Woman, DOROTHY GISH.
and appeals to every woman.

See it. You will get something to learn to better your hubby or your "Future."

With Dorothy Gish, George Fawcett and Star Cast. A Paramount-Artcraft Special

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On Wednesday and Thursday, February 14th and 15th

AT 9.15 P.M.

A High-Tension Psychic-Mystery Cinema-Drama.

IN 6 REELS.

Can one man bring about the death of another man by suggesting the thought to a third man through the channels of mental suggestion? This is the question upon which the main theme of "His Brother's Keeper" is based.

See the picture which caused sensation on Broadway.

MATINEES

Today, February 11th at 3:15 p.m.
NAZIMOVA in "A DOLL'S HOUSE"

TWO extraordinary good features will be screened at the

VICTORIA THEATRE

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On Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, February 12th, 13th & 14th

AT 5.30 & 9.15 P.M.

A Special Programme

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The Greatest Piece of Character Acting Ever Seen on the Screen.

Usual Cinema Prices

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"A Doll's House"

A portrayal of woman's duty to herself.

Every girl should see it.

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HENRIK IBSEN'S

Famous drama about the woman's rights.

SPECIAL MUSIC—ADMISSION $1.50 and $1.00

MATINEE

On Sunday, February 11th at 3.15 p.m.

SHIRLEY MASON in "HER ELEPHANT MAN"

ISIS THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, February 15th

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

THE SEASON'S GREATEST THRILLING PICTURE

Marshall Neilan

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"GO AND GET IT"

with

PAT O'MALLEY

Wesley Barry & Agnes Ayres

THE MOST ASTOUNDING NEWSPAPER MYSTERY EVER PICTURED

THE CITY EDITOR SAID TO THE YOUNG REPORTER

"Three nights ago, Dr. Ord, the famous surgeon was found dead in his laboratory with his back broken and not a mark on his body. The next night the District Attorney suffered a similar fate. Last night the same thing happened to one of the most prominent judges in the country. The City is panic-stricken Thousands of people are fleeing.

WE MUST HAVE THAT STORY "GO AND GET IT"

THE YOUNG REPORTER by dashing aeroplane, speeding express train, scooting seaplane—and churning ocean liner TRACED THE GREAT MYSTERY

Through perilous ways—and paths fraught with danger—fighting—struggling—battling with air—water—man and beast, he pursued the story—and HE GOT IT! HE ALSO GOT THE BEAUTIFUL GIRL!

Chinese Legends

All students conducting research on things Chinese will have discovered that there has hitherto existed an almost complete lack of information in foreign literature upon myths and legends, writes "W.F.C." in the Peking and Tientsin Times, in reviewing a book on Chinese Myths and Legends by E. T. Chalmers Werner. Yet it is a fact that these together with much religious superstition leavened with a little folk-lore, a stiffening of local prejudice and a dash of humour, go far towards the mental make-up of the great majority of non-Treaty Port Chinese.

Someone has remarked that the Chinese is born a Taoist, lives his life a Confucianist and dies a Buddhist. The Chinese never have had one religion and from time immemorial have adopted any cult which appeared to the ruling monarch to offer him greatest advantage. As a result China has absorbed and often forgotten the superstitions which crystallised into the dozen warring creeds, one or other of which has from time to time secured the ascendancy.

As myths go China is a young and a poor country. Egypt and perhaps Mesopotamia were as old as is now the China of literature when recorded China first appeared upon the world's stage. In legends, however, China is rich. In a country with a vast territory and comprising a large percentage of illiterates, legends grow like mushrooms. Legend has already begun to weave itself round the name of as recent a ruler as Yuan Shih-kai. It is not surprising therefore that, confronted with the formidable mass of Chinese literature bearing upon this subject no Western writer has hitherto endeavored to write a comprehensive work on the subject.

The selection of such myths and legends as have from time to time found their way into Chinese literature and have the appearance of purely Chinese origin, is by no means an easy task even for a Chinese. It was only in the 17th century that a Chinese writer collected a number of these superstitions into the Feng Shen Pang or "Story of the Spirits" defied by Yu Huang, the Lord of Heaven. He invested his celestial heroes with the armor, long coats, headgear, buttons and other insignia which have been the fashion at various Chinese periods. These stories continue to be the most popular tales in China. They are the theme of a thousand professional storytellers now collecting their dimes from China's millions in village markets day in and day out throughout the country.

This Feng Shen Pang unfortunately, though a treasure-house of Chinese phantasy decorated with as great a wealth of imagination as is packed in all the fairy tales of Europe, suffers, to the Western observer, like the leaves on a tree from a want of variety. Its brilliance fades unless sparkling in the bright sun of complete understanding and bathed with the zephyrs of belief. No foreigner has attempted to translate the work and it is to be hoped that none ever will. To do so would be to expose to the killing frost of criticism much of the meaningless patter and tinsel reiteration which commonly underly inscrutability.

Dennys in his 'Folk-lore of China,' Dore in his "Recherches sur les Superstitions en Chine," Doolittle in his Social Life of the Chinese" and Magowan in his "Chinese Folk-lore" have done something to enlighten us on kindred subjects. They have not concentrated on Chinese legends, however, nor have they tackled their task in a comprehensive manner. Mr. Werner, well-known as the author of an exhaustive work on Chinese Sociology, probably the most painstaking and elaborate treatise of its kind in any language, has done both with characteristic thoroughness. The information available has been collected firsthand from Chinese sources and represents the work of years of patient scholarly research by one who is a sinologue and has made himself a master of his subject. As a book of reference the work is invaluable. The everyday legends which from time to time confront all foreigners in this country from tourist to old China hand, have been condensed and strung together in such a manner that the stories may be read individually without too much of that injection of Chinese name and place which tend to confuse and bore the sleepy gentile. Much of the contents of the book is as well-known as nursery rhymes to every Chinese round us but has not hitherto been translated into English. Take for instance the story of the luckless student and suicide K'uei Hsing, one of China's three gods of literature, refused his degree on account of naturally repulsive mien. A temple dedicated to this divinity exists in every city of China. His images are found everywhere. He occurs frequently in Chinese Art, and figures in Chinese astronomy as the equivalent of the Dipper or Great Bear. Couling in his "Encyclopedia Sinica" devotes less than a dozen lines to the history of this divinity. In Werner's work, however, we find a complete, interesting and satisfying version of the whole story.

Take again that little gem of Chinese satire on feminine inconstancy "Fanning the Grave." In Hetherington's recently published "Early Ceramic Wares of China" we find a brief reference to the story. Mr. Werner, however, quotes the story in full and gives us, so we believe, the only complete account in the English language.

It is to be regretted that the artistic merit of numerous illustrations in color is such as to be likely to diminish the casual reader's estimate of the value of the text. According to Fenollosa pictorial art has been dead in China for over two hundred years. It would have been better to secure from old Chinese pictures or other forms of art illustration having artistic value as high as that of the text. The book would have been improved by addition of a bibliography and by insertion of exact references indicating the sources from which many of the legends have been taken.

The reviewer concludes: The work has been relieved from heaviness by the insertion of sub-headings on almost every page. Its value to the student is much enhanced by inclusion of a careful 29-page index. No library which endeavors to supply material for study of Chinese literature and characteristics can afford to do without this scholarly volume.

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At 7 p.m.
LOUISE LOVE, FRANCIS FORD AND EDDIE POLO IN
Two New Episodes
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In 4 Parts
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A. D. C.
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Saturday, 17th February, 1923
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THE ANCIENT KNIGHTS TEMPLAR DEFENDING THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 1921 A.D.
BUILDING OF YORK CATHEDRAL
THE GOOSE AND GRIDIRON TAVERN. BIRTHPLACE OF MODERN MASONRY. June 24, 1717.
"THE KNIFE AND FORK DEGREE" A Lodge at refreshment, May 19, 1723.
WHEN THRONES TREMBLED Fall of the Bastille—July 14, 1789
GARIBALDI UNIFYING ITALIAN MASONRY June 21, 1867.
THE BOSTON TEA PARTY An adjourned Lodge Meeting, Nov. 20, 1773.
A MASON'S RESPONSE TO DUTY Paul Revere's Ride, April 16, 1773
A GRAND MASTER'S SACRIFICE Death of Gen. Joseph Warren at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.
OUR FIRST AMERICAN ADMIRAL Bro. John Paul Jones
DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE June 17, 1776.
MASONS MEET UPON THE LEVEL, Master of Alexandrian Lodge, GEORGE WASHINGTON
"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA" LAFAYETTE presenting his Masonic Apron to GEORGE WASHINGTON, April 10, 1784.
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THE BIRTH OF THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" 1912
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"OVER THERE. OVER THERE" Nov. 11, 1918.
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THUS ENDS THE GREATEST CONVENTION EVER HELD WITHIN THE PORTALS OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

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Welcoming High Potentate McKevitt.
A Venerable Patriarch Noble Harry Mandrell
Are We Happy
The Red Fez.—Time will come when you will see thousands of lady nobles like this.
The Youthful Hearts that Beat under the Mantel of Shrinedom
Director Noble Grenby Making Merry

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MONDAY and TUESDAY, Febuary 12th and 13th.

CONSTANCE BINNIE
IN THE DELIGHTFUL LOVE STORY
"THE FIRST LOVE"

"HONEST, KID, YOU'RE THE ONLY GIRL I EVER LOVED" IT WAS A PART OF HIS HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS. ONE GIRL BELIEVED HIM, EVEN SUPPORTED HIM—SHE THOUGHT HE WAS A HERO———BUT SHE GOT OVER IT.

OFFICIAL CINEMA PICTURES OF THE SHRINE HISTORICAL PAGEANT IN SAN FRANCISCO AND OF THE ARRIVAL TO SHANGHAI OF ISLAM CARAVAN

4 REELS 4

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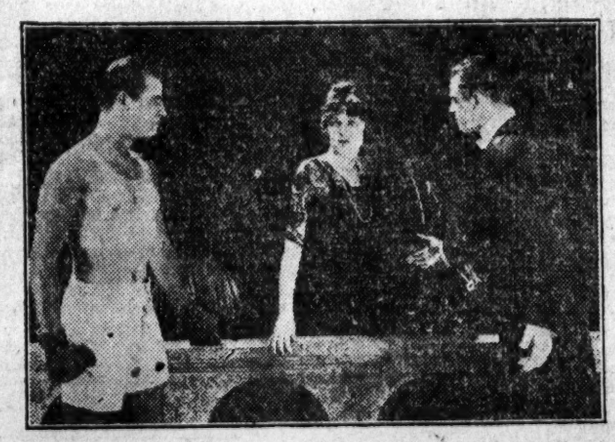
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL STAR
PAULINE FREDERICK
IN THE PICTURIZATION OF THE FLORENCE BARCLAY'S REMARKABLE NOVEL
"THE MISTRESS of SHENSTONE"

The Story of A Wife Who Thought Herself Inadequate

She knows that her husband regarded her more as a pretty toy than a helpmate and companion, but he left Her as Mistress of Shenstone, and, although she has learned to love another, and as Mistress of Shenstone her husband would find her on his return.

A UNIQUE DRAMA THAT KNOWS NO VILLAIN

"THE LEATHER PUSHERS"



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TODAY, at 3 p.m.
BESSIE BARRISCALE
IN
"THE NOTORIOUS MRS. SANDS"

At 9.15 p.m.
ONE MORE NIGHT
The Great Spectacular Drama
"ATLANTIDE"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

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For River Ports

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Monday, February 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LIENHO, 2,863 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, February 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, February 16, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Capt. McLean, will leave on Sunday morning, February 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN DIRECT.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. SEIKYO MARU, 5,000 tons, Capt. J. Nishiwaki, will be despatched from No. 11 Section on Sunday, February 11, at 10 am.. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The K. M. A., will despatch the steamer KWANGPING, on February 12. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 32. (late 1) Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited s.s. EMPRESS OF CANADA will leave Woosung on Monday, February 12. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with passengers and hand baggage only at 3:30 p.m. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19A Bund, Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone C. 181.

MANILA DIRECT—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer HAWAII MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 15, at ———. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

TACOMA & SEATTLE via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer AFRICA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on February 28, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. 'Phone C. 4234.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. W. Rowell, T. H. Lambert.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Chefoo: Mrs. C. C. Nelson, Miss C. Nelson, Miss C. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dyed.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangan from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Atkins.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

NINGPO LINES

The C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking will suspend its sailings from tomorrow on account of the China New Year, and the next trip to Ningpo will leave on Monday, February 19.

The C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen will suspend its sailings on February 15 and 17 on account of the China New Year. The next trip for Ningpo will leave on Tuesday, February 20.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiaho left Swatow for Amoy and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Swatow for Foochow and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow today and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Tsingtao tomorrow morning.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday morning and is docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yei Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao next Wednesday and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock Friday morning, Feb. 16.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kyokuto Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kosai Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow and will sail for Ho maiden trip to Nagasaki on February 16.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Garbeta left Calcutta on Thursday, February 1 and is due to arrive in Shanghai about March 2.

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday morning, February 16.

The P. & O. s.s. Jeypore left Bombay, for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, February 7.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Nankin left London on Thursday afternoon, February 1, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 15.

The Shire Line s.s. Pembrokeshire is due to arrive in Shanghai from London on March 2.

The M.M. s.s. Azay le Rideau, from Marseilles on January 12 with mail, arrived at Saigon on Friday and is expected in Shanghai on February 20.

The Nor. Lloyd s.s. Pfalz left Port Said on January 31 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on February 28.

The P. & O. s.s. Khiva left Yokohama on Friday and is due in Shanghai next Wednesday. The liner will sail for London and ports on February 17.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir, from London on January 5 with mail, is expected to leave Hongkong at noon today and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola, from London on January 19, is expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenluce is due to arrive in Shanghai from London and Genoa on March 2.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenade is due to arrive in Shanghai from London on March 16.

The Ben Line s.s. Bengloe, from London and ports, left Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai this morning. The steamer will dock at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Hongkew Wharf.

The M.M. s.s. Angers will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and ports next Thursday and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the French mail jetty at 10 o'clock that morning. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before Wednesday noon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Helenus, from Liverpool, left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenshane arrived in Shanghai from London and ports yesterday morning and is docked at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala will leave London next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 29.

The P. & O. s.s. Lahore, from London, left Hongkong at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon and is due in Shanghai about Tuesday morning.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor left Shanghai yesterday afternoon and is due to arrive in Marseilles on March 18.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. Diana Dollar was due to leave New York for the Orient yesterday.

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar is due to leave Vancouver for Taku Bar on February 23.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant was due to leave Seattle on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on February 24.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking was due to leave San Francisco on Wednesday, February 7, and is due in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on March 4.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar left San Francisco for Yokohama on January 29.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar left Manila for San Pedro on Sunday, February 4.

The Dollar s.s. Virginia Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient at the middle of April.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln which left San Francisco on January 31, is due at Yokohama from Honolulu next Friday and is expected in Shanghai on February 21.

The Lumber Company s.s. West Jena is due to arrive in Shanghai from Portland on March 4 and will sail for the same port via Taku Bar and Dairen on March 7.

The S. & B. s.s. Elkridge is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on February 25 and will sail for Hongkong, the Philippines and Singapore on the 27th.

The S. & B. s.s. West Prospect is due to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on March 9 and will sail for Hongkong, the Philippines and Singapore on the 11th.

The P.M. s.s. Resolute, with 450 tourists, left Honolulu on February 2 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on February 26. The vessel will leave for Hongkong on the following day.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada is due at Woosung from Hongkong at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and sails for Vancouver at 6 p.m. The tender with incoming passengers is expected at the Customs jetty about 12:30 o'clock, and the outgoing tender with passengers and hand baggage will leave at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru will leave Shanghai for Seattle today and the tenders with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 8 and 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. City of Spokane left Kobe for Foochow on Thursday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison will leave Seattle on Monday, February 19 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on March 8.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson is due in Shanghai from Seattle, Yokohama and Kobe on Tuesday morning and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about 10 o'clock. The liner is bringing 2,457 bags of mail, 3,624 tons of cargo and a full list of passengers for this port, and will probably leave for Hongkong and Manila at 6 o'clock Thursday morning.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tenders conveying passengers om board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru, for Japan ports and Seattle will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 and 10:30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada, for Kobe, Yokohama and Vancouver will leave the Customs Jetty at 3:30 p.m.

Thursday, February 15, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the M.M. s.s. Angers, for Marseilles will leave the French Mail Jetty at 10 a.m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Captains—Navigators—Pilots—

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PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING" ..... Mar. 19

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Apr. 21

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... Mar. 5

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Apr. 8

The above steamers connect at Hongkong with the Steamer "GORJISTAN" (Passengers and Freight), in service between Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

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For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

Ground Floor—Kungping Building, 21 Jinkee Road.

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Telephones: General Office Central 4773

Agent Central 6313

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FREIGHT & PASSENGER

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

"THE SHORT ROUTE"

16 Days Shanghai to Seattle

TO SEATTLE, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

	Departure Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Feb. 6	Feb. 22
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 18	Mar. 6
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Mar. 2	Mar. 18
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Mar. 14	Mar. 30
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 26	April 11
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	April 7	April 23
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	April 19	May 5

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports

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TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Feb. 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 10

FIRST-CLASS FARES

Shanghai to Hongkong ..... M. $ 80.00

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S. S. "ARCHER"

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

S.S. "ARCHER" .....Late March or early April.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

Fares to Europe Reduced

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Canada	Feb. 12	Feb. 26	E/Australia	July 2	July 18
E/Russia	Feb. 24	Mar. 12	E/Asia	July 14	July 30
E/Asia	Mar. 24	Apr. 9	E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13
E/Canada	Apr. 9	Apr. 23	E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27
E/Russia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Australia	May 7	May 23	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Asia	May 19	June 4	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Russia	June 16	July 2	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 7

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TO HONGKONG via MANILA		TO HONGKONG DIRECT	
Empress of Asia	Mar. 10	Empress of Canada	Mar. 24
Empress of Russia	April 6	Empress of Canada	May 18

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Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Feb. 17
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Mar. 9
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 17
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Apr. 3
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Apr. 14

FOR MANILA. via HONGKONG

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Feb. 22
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Mar. 18
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Apr. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Apr. 15

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U.S.S.B. "ELKRIDGE"	Feb. 25
U.S.S.B. S.S. 'WEST PROSPECT"	Mar. 9

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands and Singapore:

U.S.S.B. "ELKRIDGE"	Feb. 27
U.S.S.B. S.S. 'WEST PROSPECT"	Mar. 11

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TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	February 15
Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki	March 12
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	March 28

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Tenyo Maru direct	February 17
Korea Maru, direct	March 4

Frequent sailings thereafter.

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S. Kinno, Acting Manager

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE
*Matsuye Maru .....Feb. 13 *Lyon Maru Mid. of Mar.
*Tsushima Maru End of Feb. Kashima Maru .....Feb. 24
*Lima Maru Big. of Mar.
*For Cargo

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER
Kaga Maru .....Feb. 11

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA
*Toba Maru .....Mar. 5

FOR JAPAN
Kosai Maru .....Feb. 14 Takeshima Maru .....Feb. 17
Nagasaki Maru .....Feb. 16 Omi Maru .....Feb. 18
Suwa Maru .....Feb. 16

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
Iyo Maru .....Feb. 12

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong
Aki Maru .....Feb. 14

FOR SOUTH AMERICA. Via Durban and Cape Town From Kobe
Kanagawa Maru Mid. of Mar.

For freight, passage and further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA 3, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai
Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159, 2729; Freight Dept., (Ocean) North 1155, 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157,
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable arrival at Shanghai	Probable sailing from Shanghai
ANGERS			15th February
AZAY LE RIDEAU	13th Jan.	20th February	17th March
PORTHOS	26th January	6th March	31st March
ARMAND BEHIC	9th February	20th March	14th April
PAUL LECAT	23rd February	29th March	28th April
ANDRE LEBON	9th March	12th April	12th May

Rates of passage money to Marseilles
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

A. Class Steamers	1st Class	£120	B. Class Steamers	1st Class	£110
	2nd Class	£ 86		2nd Class	£ 80

Through Tickets to LONDON and leading towns of Europe
Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.
LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)
COMMISSAIRE PIERRE LECOCQ will leave Shanghai for Haiphong, Saigon, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk on the 22nd February.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.
Offices: 9 French Bund.
CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North and South China Line

For Portland via Taku Bar and Dairen
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JEN A" ..... March 7th

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... February 19th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... February 26th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JEN A" ..... March 4th

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... February 29th

For Portland, via Japan Ports
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... February 23rd

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... Mar. 5
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAGUE MARU" ..... March 7
FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports.
Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... Feb. 28
(Passenger can be accommodated).
FOR MANILA
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Feb. 16
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" (Direct to Dairen ..Feb. 11
S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" ..... Feb. 13
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Feb. 22
FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN
S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... April 1

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office. 3 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4334
Wharf Office. 25 Yangtsepoo Road. ....Phone East 208 and 211.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Meteorological Reports

February 11, 1923. SICCAWEI

	15.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 6.50	Feb. 5.		Feb. 6.	
Sun sets today at 17.39	30.40	30.44	30.42	30.46
Barometer (inches) (variation for 24 hrs.	†0.02	†0.01	†0.02	0.00
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	0.00	−0.02	†0.02	†0.02
Wind—direction	NNE	NNE	N	N
Wind—miles per hour	11.2	2.5	9.9	6.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	34°4	30°4	31°5	3286
Humidity %	75	83	73	67
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	snow snow		0.004 snow snow	0.004

February 5

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT		Jan. 1923	Variation	24 hrs. Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		30.42	†0.04	30.34
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 33°1) (Max. 38°3)	35°8	−1°8	36°9
Rainfall (inches)		0.264	(Snow 0.004)	2.45

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	KHIVA	Feb. 17
	*MOREA	Mch. 3
	KASHMIR	Mch. 17
	DONGOLA	Mch. 31
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	Feb. 24
	MOREA	March 3
Calcutta—via Kobe.	TORILLA	Feb. 10
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TORILLA	Feb. 27
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	EASTERN	March 3
	ARAFURA	April 7
	ST. ALBANS	May 5

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.
Telephones: General: Central 159 Passage: Central 2516 Freight: Central 2065

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S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" about March 4

FOR SAN PEDRO, SAN FRANCISCO and VANCOUVER
S.S. GRACE DOLLAR" end April early May

FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, and SUEZ CANAL
S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" end February early March
S.S. "DIANA DOLLAR" Middle April
CALLING AT GENOA AND MARSEILLES

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Cargo accepted for local ports of call. Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, SHANGHAI
Glen Line Building
Tel. Central 6973

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Feb. 12	1.30 p.m.	E. of Canada	Vancouver	Feb. 26
Feb. 15	1.30 p.m.	Taiyo Maru	S. Francisco	
Feb. 17	2 p.m.	P. Wilson	S. Francisco	Mar. 8
Feb. 18	11 a.m.	P. Jackson	Seattle	Mar. 6

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Feb. 15	9 a.m.	Angers	Marseilles	Mar 23
Feb. 17	9 a.m.	Khiva	London	Mar. 26

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Tsingtao and Dalny	Today	9 p.m.	Sakaki M.
Vladivostok & Siberia	Feb. 13	5 p.m.	via Train
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 14	8.30 a.m.	Fengtien
Dalny	Feb. 16	9.30 a.m.	Chusan

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Feb. 13	9 p.m.	Kingsing
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 14	11 a.m.	†P. Jefferson
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Feb. 14	7.30 a.m.	Szechuen
Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Feb. 15	8.30 a.m.	Sunning
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 15	9 a.m.	Angers
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 17	9 a.m.	Khiva
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Feb. 21	12.30 p.m.	Shantung

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Feb. 12	5 p.m.	via Train
Manila	Feb. 12	9.30 a.m.	Iyo Maru
Japan ports	Feb. 13	7 p.m.	Kosai Maru
Manila	Feb. 14	11 a.m.	P. Jefferson
Japan ports	Feb. 15	7 p.m.	Nagasaki Maru

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
O. D.	Feb. 1	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
O. D. W.	Dec. 31	Cockchafer	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	——	Calabria	Ital. Cruiser
Mc.W.	——	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
O. D.	Oct. 26	E Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
McW.	Nov. 30	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, FEB. 11, 1923

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 2 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
8h. 40m.	6ft. 1in.	9h. 25m.	3ft. 10in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; appfoximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
7	19	8	0

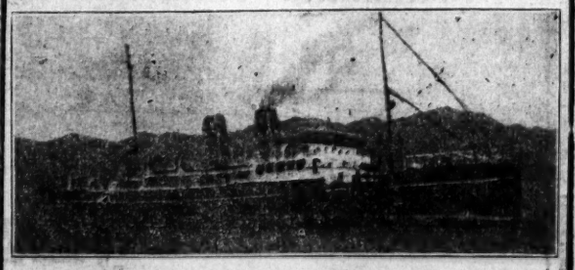
Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
2.46 a.m.	1.48 p.m.	6h. 48m.	5h. 42m.	6h. 3m.	6h. 27m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
February 30.29 in.
769.5 mm.

RAPID EXPRESS SERVICE

Between
SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI



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"NAGASAKI MARU" Maiden Trip sailing 16th Feb.
"SHANGHAI MARU" Expected to run end of March
5,500 tons Gross: 21 Knots.

FLOATING PARADISES—

Comfortable Dining Saloon, Congenial Social Hall, Charming Veranda Cafe, Spacious Dancing Deck, Luxurious Cabin En-Suite, Single-berth Cabins, two berth Cabins, four-berth Cabins, with Superb accommodation.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY

THROUGH Tickets to Inland Parts of Japan and return tickets will be issued at reduced rates.

Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama and Tokyo on the one side and Shanghai on the other in 26, 34, 50, 51, 52, 55, 61 and 62 hours respectively.

For Particulars of Passage
Apply to
N. Y. K.
'Phone Passenger Dept. North 1159 and 2729

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Feb. 11	—	Dairen	C. of Bagdad	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 11	—	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 12	3.30	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 17	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 18	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 20	—	New York via Suez	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 23	—	Portland, Ore.	Wawalona	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 24	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
Feb. 28	—	New York via Suez	C. of Norwich	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 28	—	Tacoma, Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 29	—	Portland	Montague	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 2	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 4	—	New York via P'ma	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 5	—	New York via P'ma	Toba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 7	—	Portland, Ore.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 7	—	New York	Hague Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 9	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 12	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 14	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 19	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
Mar. 20	—	New York via Suez	Agamemnon	Br. B & S
Mar. 24	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Mar. 26	—	Vancouver	Can. Prospector	Br. B & S
Mar. 28	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr. 3	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 21	—	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 11	—	N'saka, M., Y., Y'ma	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kosai Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 16	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb. 16	—	Kobe	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 18	—	N'saki, N., Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Feb. 11	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glensanda	Br. G.L.E.A.
Feb. 13	—	Hamburg, etc.	Matsuyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Troilus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	noon	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie.
Feb. 16	—	Hamburg	Weser	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Feb. 17	—	London	†Khiva	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 20	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Schiedyke	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Feb. 21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B & S
Feb. 22	—	Hamburg	Weser	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Feb. 22	—	Antwerp, etc.	C. P. Lecocq	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 24	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 24	—	London	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 27	—	Singapore	Elkridge	Am. S. & B.
Feb. 28	—	Liverpool,	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 28	—	Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	†Morea	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 5	—	Hamburg	Glenshane	Br. G.L.E.A.
Mar. 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 7	—	Antwerp, etc.	Antolycus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 8	—	Liverpool	Telthybius	Br. B & S
Mar. 11	—	Singapore	West Prospect	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rhexenor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 17	—	Marseilles	†A. le Rideau	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 17	—	London	†Kashmir	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Mar. 22	—	Rotterdam	Saparoea	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 27	—	Liverpool,	Antilochus	Am. S. & B.
Mar. 28	—	Rotterdam	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S
Mar. 31	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 31	—	London	†Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 4	—	Hamburg	Deucalion	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 14	—	Marseilles	†Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 22	—	Rotterdam	Banka	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Apr. 28	—	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 12	—	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb.	13	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb.	13	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	11	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	11	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Taisang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	11	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	11	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Newchwang	Br. B & S
Feb.	12	4.50	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	—	Manila, Hongkong	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	14	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb.	14	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	14	9.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B & S
Feb.	15	10.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	16	—	Manila	Hawaii M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb.	17	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb.	19	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb.	21	2.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	22	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	26	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb.	27	—	Hongkong, Manila	Elkridge	Am. S. & B.
Feb.	29	—	Hongkong, Manila	Montague	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar.	1	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	4	—	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Mar.	5	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. China Mail
Mar.	10	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar.	10	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb.	11	10.00*	Dairen	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	11	D.L.	T. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Yusang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	12	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br. K M. A.
Feb.	12	8.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Feb.	13	—	Dairen	Taishin	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	14	10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	16	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Feb.	16	11.00*	Dairen	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	19	noon	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio M.	Jap. D.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb.	11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	12	D.L.	Pukow	Ichang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Am. S. & B.
Feb.	15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	18	noon	Pukow	Luchow	Br. B & S
Feb.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.

M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT * a.m.
†CARRYING MAIL.

AUCTION SALES

Cable Address "Moore" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1874 — Codes A1, ABC 4th Ed. & Bentley

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
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AUCTIONS

IN FRONT SALESROOM.

On Wednesday, February 14th., 1923 at 10 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES

Including:—

2 Suites bedroom furniture, Mahogany stained, 1 suite drawing room furniture, (3 pieces.) 1 suite white enamelled bedroom furniture (9 pieces.), 1 Mahogany stained sideboard, 1 bevelled mirror wardrobe, mirror back dressing table, chest of drawers, Washstand, commode and chairs, double and single Simmons beds with spring and other mattress, Carpets, E. P. ware, crockery, Glassware, pictures, small table flat top desk, filing cabinet, Curtains, 1 Daly iron, 1 fire guard, 1 Couch with cretonne cover, brass fire irons, etc., etc.

also

1 12 x 15 Axminster carpet, (damaged).

On View Tuesday

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

AS we will be moving into our own studio building about June 1, we wish to sell, before that date, our entire stock now on display in our show rooms and stored in godown. This assortment of goods will be offered at cost. The line includes Chinese blackwood furniture, lacquers, porcelain, pictures, embroideries, etc. as well as lamps and other goods which we manufacture.

THE JADE TREE
171, NANKING ROAD
AT LLOYD ROAD CORNER

Latest Fall and Winter Styles.

NOW is the time to select your Fall and Winter suits, overcoats, dinner and evening clothes, from a large assortment of English woolen materials just received.
I also make excellent shirts.

THOM SHING American Style Tailor. G-20 Tiendong Road (Only a few steps from Broadway)

Ready Made Specials
AT
"HENRY'S"

HENRY the Tailor
7-9 SEWARD ROAD

China Cotton & Silk Works

Manufacturers of "PAGODA" Brand Best Chinese Silk Hosiery
Secured
The Only Diploma
Awarded
at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition held in Singapore on 31st. March, 1922 on the occasion of the visit of
H. R. H. Prince of Wales
Retail Department 119a Szechuen Road
Shanghai

Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED

Favoured with instructions from Mrs. R. S. F. McBain
Will sell by Public Auction
at
NO. 7 YUEN MING YUEN ROAD.
(above Messrs. Inness Riddle)
On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, 7th, March 1923.
Commencing at 3 p.m.
CURIOS
Previously contained in
CECILE COURT.
Full details will be advertised later.

Vessels Due

Changsha, *Hankow*	Feb. 18
Chohei Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 14
E. of Canada, *Hongkong*	Feb. 12
Helenus, *Liverpool*	Feb. 11
Hopsang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 11
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Feb. 13
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Feb. 11
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Feb. 11
Hsoan, *Foochow*	Feb. 13
Ivo Maru, *Seattle*	Feb. 11
Kaho, *Swatow*	Feb. 11
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	Feb. 17
Kashmir, *London*	Feb. 14
Kamakura Maru, *Europe*	Feb. 15
Khiva, *Japan*	Feb. 14
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	Feb. 17
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Feb. 12
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	Feb. 12
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Feb. 13
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Feb. 15
Kosai Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 11
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 17
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 11
Kwanglee, *Hongkong*	Feb. 11
Kweilee, *Hankow*	Feb. 16
Bengloe, *London*	Feb. 11
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Feb. 18
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Feb. 19
Kyokuto Maru, *Cwangtao*	Feb. 12
Luchow, *Hongkong*	Feb. 15
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Feb. 11
Lahore, *London*	Feb. 13
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 18
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	Feb. 12
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Feb. 14
Niigata Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 14
Nanchang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 19
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 15
Pres. Jefferson, *Seattle*	Feb. 12
Pres. Jackson, *Hongkong*	Feb. 17
Pres. Wilson, *Hongkong*	Feb. 17
Pres. Lincoln, *S. Francisco*	Feb. 21
Pingwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 19
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 17
Shantung, *Tsingtao*	Feb. 15
Shengking, *Hankow*	Feb. 15
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 14
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 12
Suwa Maru, *Europe*	Feb. 15
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Feb. 12
Taksang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 13
Taiyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Feb. 15
Takeshima Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 14
Tatung, *Hankow*	Feb. 17
Tenyo Maru, *S. Francisco*	Feb. 17
Toonan, *Swatow*	Feb. 11
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 15
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Feb. 16
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Feb. 12
Woosung, *Hankow*	Feb. 19
Yei Maru, *Chinwangtao*	Feb. 11
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Feb. 13

Weather Report

Feb. 9.—The anticyclone is central over our regions and slowly moving eastward. A small low center is probably crossing Manchuria Eastward. A regular monsoon in the south. Unsteady winds or breezes north of the Formosa Channel. Snowy weather in the morning, improving during the day in our Valley. Cloudy in the north. Rainy in the Formosa Strait.
Feb. 10.—Overcast weather getting cloudy. Regular and steady pressure. WNWly breezes.

Stools Weapons Of Assailants Who Kill Man

Liu Lee-bong, Chinese merchant, 36 years of age, was clubbed to death at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 4 A Shanse Road by several assailants who employed wooden stools as weapons.

The Shanse Road address is an establishment of the nature of a club and it is surmised the victim had entered the place to meet some one. Police inquiry disclosed that he was approached by another Chinese who demanded payment of a debt and this led to a heated quarrel which ended when the one seeking payment abruptly left the place.

Several minutes later he returned accompanied by the men who made the attack. These seized stools from the floor and fell upon the unfortunate. The police investigation is proceeding.

DEL MONTE CAFE

VERA KELTZOW

PRIMIERE BALLERINA AND WORLD RENOWNED PERFORMER
OF ORIENTAL DANCES

and her partner

JEAN VILLE

SOLOIST OF THE IMPERIAL PEOPLE'S HOUSE IN PETROGRAD

First Appearance in Shanghai
Sunday Night, February 11th

Show Starts Promptly at Ten p.m.

"THE LIVEST SPOT IN SHANGHAI"

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
8, JINKEE ROAD

SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$1000
Chartered	£18 B.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 495 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H. 220 B.
Yangtsze	25 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 21¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. 116½ B.
Hongkong Fire	H. 450 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 280 B.
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	78/9
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 90
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 50 B.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 19-40 S.
Oriental Cons.	12/6
Raub	Tls. 3
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. 180 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7¼ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.40 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 202½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 135 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$40 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 104 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 14½ B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 110
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 22
Oriental	Tls. 9¼ S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116 S.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 35
China Sugar	Tls. 150 B.
Green Island	Tls. 20¾ S.
Langkats	Tls. 22¼
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 92½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 6½ B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	Tls. 105½ B
Moutrie	$45 B.
Watson	Tls. 15
Weeks	Tls. 13¼ B.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 9
Amherst	Tls. 0.45 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 3.40
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.70 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 17
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3¾
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2¼
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.40 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 8½ B.
Karan	Tls. 7½ B.
Kedah	Tls. 1¼ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1.60
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 13
Padang	Tls. 6 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.40 B.
Permata	Tls. 2.60 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seekees	Tls. 0.90 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.55 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.60
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1¼ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8¼
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.15 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.85 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.85 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.72½ B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 3.80 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 125 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 69 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 160 B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Steamers Arrived

Feb. 9—Takaoka M. from H'kong
Feb. 9—Sheaf Dart from C'tao
Feb. 10—H. K'tees from Ningpo
Feb. 10—Yungshin from Ningpo
Feb. 10—Sakaki M. from D. T'tao
Feb. 10—Glenshane from London
Feb. 10—Kwangping from C'tao
Feb. 10—Saga M. from Japan
Feb. 10—Daiboshi M. from C'tao
Feb. 10—Meinan from Hankow
Feb. 10—Grande Gaard from ..
Feb. 10—Kiangan from Hankow
Feb. 10—Luenho from Hankow
Feb. 10—Poyang from Hankow
Feb. 10—Talee M. from Hankow
Feb. 10—Patriot from C'tao
Feb. 10—Elvero from .....
Feb. 10—Taito M. from H'kong
Feb. 10—Yubae M. from Japan
Feb. 10—Chusan from Miike
Feb. 10—Kaga M. from H'kong

MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1923

Raphael's Famous Painting, "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," Showing Along the Shore the Birds That Blinded the Fish by Pecking Out Their Eyes.

The Miracle of the Draught of Fishes Under Scrutiny of Science

A Study of Bird and Fish Life Along the Galilean Shores Has Offered a Theory on the Disciples' Overloaded Nets, After 2,000 Years

There were together Simon Peter, and Thomas, called Didymus, and Nathanael, and the sons of Zebedee, and two other of the disciples.

Simon Peter saith unto them, I go a fishing. They say unto him, We also go with thee. They went forth and entered a ship immediately; and that night they caught nothing.

But when the morning was now come, Jesus stood on the shore; but the disciples knew not that it was Jesus.

Then Jesus saith unto them, Children, have ye any meat? They answered him, No.

And he said unto them, Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes.

Now when Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his fisher's coat unto him, for he was naked, and did cast himself into the sea.

And the other disciples came in a little ship, dragging the net with fishes . . . and for all there were so many, yet was not the net broken.

—*St. John, 21; 2-11.*

A Modern Fishing Fleet on the Sea of Galilee, Where the Disciples Fished.

A Modern Fisher Maiden from the Little Town of Gennesaret on the Galilean Shore.

Professor Gudger next quotes Canon H. B. Tristram, famous churchman and scientist, who has also observed these fish swimming in the sea of Galilee in "amazing multitudes," and who says:

"I have seen them in shoals of over an acre in extent, so closely packed that it seemed impossible for them to move, with their dorsal fins above the water, giving at a distance the appearance of a tremendous shower falling on one spot of the surface of the glassy lake. They are taken both in boats and from the shore by nets run deftly round, and enclosing what one may almost call a solid mass at one swoop, so that very often the net breaks."

Professor Gudger next recounts observations, actually made on the spot, of modern Syrian fishermen, living on the shores of the Sea of Galilee, who fish with nets hauled from boats exactly as Peter and the disciples fished two thousand years ago.

Archaeological investigations show that so little have these customs changed that the boats and nets and other fishing paraphernalia now used in that part of Palestine are almost precisely like those used in the time of Jesus. The only material difference is that the "floats" of the modern nets are made of cork from Spain, whereas the floats in the New Testament time were of light wood, as cork was unknown.

(Photo by Courtesy of the Museum of Natural History.)

The Common Perch, Quite Similar to the Galilean Chromid for Which the Deciples Fished.

As these Galilean fish run almost exclusively in schools or shoals, it frequently happens to-day that fisherman will fish all night, and all day, as well, without getting a single fish, and then, if they have good fortune in locating a school, succeed in capturing enough in one big haul to repay them for their whole work.

Because of the difficulty in locating these schools from the comparatively low elevation of the open fishing boats, Professor Gudger explains that the modern fishermen's movements are "often directed by a man stationed on a point of the shore high above the water, who from his vantage ground is able to detect the presence of a shoal of fish that the men in the boat might not see, even though it were close to them. The fishermen move to the point indicated by the look-out, and quickly run a net around the school. However, the bottom everywhere is obstructed with large stones, and the fishermen have frequently to dive to free the net."

The Bible story tells of how Peter dived overboard, and most Bible commentators have taken for granted that Peter leaped into the water [illegible] at seeing Jesus and his great hurry to go to Him on shore.

Modern observers, however, have often seen fishermen suddenly leap overboard when a net has been weighted with a heavy draught of fish and stuck on the bottom, just as Peter leaped in the Bible story, and Professor Gudger suggests that this is "possibly if not probably the explanation of Peter's action in the New Testament story."

He continues:

"From all these facts, the purport of the explanation of the Bible story is plain, if in the East, where customs change but slowly, we may interpret the past in terms of the present:

"Fish which go in schools at the surface of the water; fishermen who have not yet struck a school; Jesus, standing on high ground on the edge of the shore, looks over the lake, sees a school and points toward it for the fishermen; they cast their nets in the direction indicated, and draw them in full to the breaking point."

Professor Gudger's statement has been referred to by leading ministers and Bible scholars as "one of the most remarkable instances on record in which Scriptural history has been confirmed by modern science."

Since Professor Gurger's remarkable conclusions were announced, through a technical British scientific publication, a number of the world's foremost iethyologists have written to strengthen his observations by their testimony. One of the most remarkable supplementary facts which came to light was the discovery of the painting reproduced on this page, in which Raphael, five hundred years ago, placed several sharp-beaked birds in the foreground of his picture—a fact which leads modern commentators to believe there may have been a church legend, lost in the middle ages, which in some way connected these birds with the Bible

(Photo by Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.)

The Modern Grebe Which Feeds Along the Shores of the Lake of Galilee.

A VERY remarkable scientific confirmation of the beautiful Bible story, often referred to as the "Miraculous Draught of Fishes," has just been made public by the American Museum of Natural History.

The Gospel according to St. John tells how Simon Peter and other disciples were fishing one night with nets in the sea of Galilee, and caught nothing all night long. In the morning Jesus, standing on the shore, called to them and said, "Cast the net on the right side of the ship and ye shall find." They followed His directions and drew in "a multitude of fishes" so great that the net almost broke with their weight.

Nowhere in the Bible text is there any reference to this story as a "miracle." It is recorded in simple language, as an actual and natural happening. Later, in the middle ages, sacred painters depicted it as a miracle, but modern Christian scholars have seen in it simply the true story of how Jesus, by perfectly natural means, aided His disciples in their work.

A highly interesting study of the subject has just been made by Professor E. W. Gudger, of the American Museum, following investigations of "the modern habits of Galilean fishes."

Professor Gudger says:

"We have in the Gospel of St. John an account of what is sometimes referred to as the 'miraculous draught of fishes,' for which modern research offers a perfectly reasonable explanation.

"This explanation is to be found in a study of the habits of the fishes now living in the Lake of Tiberius or Galilee. These fishes are perch-like in form and affinities, so much so that the average American angler would call them perches. Science places them in a family called Cichlidae, though they were formerly called Chromidae, or Chromids.

"According to investigations made by L. Lortet, these fishes in the Lake of Tiberius (Galilee), very good to eat, serve as a pasturage for the myriads of crested grebes and pelicans. Frequently the grebes snatch at the eyes of the chromids, and with one stroke of their long, sharp beaks, lift out as cleverly as would a skilful surgeon the two eyeballs and the intro-orbital partition."

Still quoting Lortet, Professor Gudger continues:

"These unhappy fish, now blind, of which we have taken numerous examples, have thus the entire face perforated by a canal, which cicatrises rapidly. It is only the large individuals who are thus operated on by the grebes, for not being able to avail themselves of the entire fish these voracious birds take the precaution to snatch only the morsel of their choice. These chromid fishes habitually swim at or near the surface of the water.

"These chromids are frequently found with their eyes extracted and their foreheads pierced by the grebes which prey on them, but they seem to thrive perfectly well in spite of this mutilation and to flourish in a state of absolute blindness."

Fishermen of the Type That Haul Their Nets in the Sea of Galilee Exactly as the Disciples Did 2,000 Years Ago.

Map of Portion of Palestine Showing the Relative Position of the Sea of Galilee to the Mediterranean. The Arrow Indicates the Location of Gennesaret.

Winter Sports Costumes

BONWIT TELLER & Co.

NORTH, East, South and West! We know our Winter by its special signs.

Where the snow flies, we take our Winter sports in skating and skiing. To the woman of the South, fashion offers the walking suit for her Winter exercise. And for those of us who take our pleasure trips into the wilderness, good taste could select no more attractive costume than the hunting suit.

★ ★ ★ ★

appropriately and stylishly garbed.

Imported fleece is responsible for the good-looking snow suit with its knickers and long, belted coat. There is a faint plaid design running through the material which repeats itself, in smaller check, in the jaunty tam. A throw scarf with knotted wool frings at its ends is part of the coat. It may be drawn forward and the top coat thrown open when one steps into the country lodge for chocolate.

Snow time seems forever associated in the realm of fashion with the snug comfort of fur. This season a clever designer has combined the style of the town coat with the practical lines of the sports' model and offered a practical costume. The coat is of beaver fur and the wide skirt which Milady dons for skating is fashioned of fine French flannel boasting for its trimming only a tailored band of stitching at one side of the front. Soft and fluffy like the snow itself is the snug tam of lambs' wool that offers a braided band of worsted as trimming and protection from the glare of the sparkling snow.

The costume of little Red Riding Hood which we knew and loved in the days when Red Riding Hood charmed our fancies, has been adopted this Winter for a fascinating skating suit. The cape has taken a more practical line for the skating costume and belted itself snugly at two sides of the waistline. It is short, with the knickers we learned to know in our Summer sports' suits adding their contribution to freedom of movement. The cap is fastened to the back of the blouse and buttons two small flaps at front to hold in place the throw scarf. This attractive costume is especially well designed for the ice sports, which require perfect freedom of movement. You will note that there is a conspicuous absence of buttons so that one need not fear the irksome snap when needle and thread is nowhere within reach.

Serviceable for the hunting trip is the costume of corduroy with leather trimmings and gun rest. One may select either a corduroy button-front skirt or cling to the easy knickers shown in the illustration.

The walking suit is of English tweed with its swagger tailored lines relieved only by the bit of fur that fashions the collar.

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Choice Recipes For Oysters

Some Dishes To Fix Yourself Or Tell The "Boy"

BY MRS. M. A. WILSON

Oyster dishes are popular this month. In many families the weekly oyster dish is a feature of the menu.

The three grades of oysters are the culls, second and primes, and are known to the housewife under the names of stewing oysters, frying oysters and the extra fancy oyster. The oyster is a popular appetizer, when served raw at the beginning of the meal. The American oyster cocktail is famed wherever the English speaking races are to be found. Each housewife has her own recipe for the oyster cocktail sauce. If you enjoy an oyster cocktail try this sauce and I know you will find it delicious.

SHREWSBURY COCKTAIL

Look over very carefully to remove all bits of shell from stewing oysters (culls).

Place in fruit jar

¾ cup of catsup.

½ cup child sauce,

Juice of 1 large lemon,

Juice of ½ orange,

½ green and ½ red pepper, minced fine,

1 medium size white onion, minced fine,

2 teaspoons fresh grated horseradish.

1 tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce,

½ teaspoon of mustard,

Tiny pinch of allspice and nutmeg,

1 teaspoon of paprika,

¼ cup of strong cider vinegar.

Just before using shake well: add 1 cup of crushed ice and fill into the cocktail glasses, and add 6 of the prepared oysters, garnish with a small spoon of whipped cream and dust well with paprika. Serve toasted strips of bread with this cocktail.

GRILLED OYSTERS SUPREME

Select primes, or the extra-fancy large oyster, and look over carefully for bits of shell; now lay on cloth and pat dry. Wash shells clean, and drain. Roll the prepared oyster first in well-seasoned mayonnaise and then lightly in flour, roll again in the mayonnaise and then roll in sifted bread crumbs; return to the shell and sprinkle with a little finely chopped onion and finely minced bacon. Place in broiler and cook for ten minutes. Four oysters are served as a portion. When ordering the oysters order four of the deep half shells for each person.

MAURICE COVE PANNED

Select the seconds or frying oysters for this dish and allow nine oysters for each portion. Look over the oysters carefully and lay on cloth to dry, pat each oyster dry and roll in flour. Place in skillet four tablespoons of butter and when smoking hot add the oysters, and as the edges curl turn over, using the griddle cake turner, cook for five minutes, season with salt and pepper and juice of one lemon.

1 tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce,

1 teaspoon of grated onion,

1 tablespoon of finely minced parsley,

¾ cup of whipped cream.

Blend well and just long enough to heat the cream; serve on slice of toast allowing nine oysters as a portion.

OYSTER SAUCE

Place in saucepan:

1 cup of milk,

1 ½ cups of strained oyster liquor,

10 level tablespoons of flour.

Stir to blend and bring to boiling point; cook slowly for three minutes; then add

15 stewing oysters, cut in small bits,

Yolks of 2 eggs,

4 tablespoons of melted butter,

1 teaspoon of salt,

½ teaspoon of white pepper.

3 tablespoons of finely minced parsley.

Whip up well and cook for five minutes.

FRIED OYSTERS

The delicately fried oyster is indeed a treat. Select either the frying oyster or the fancy prime oyster. Look over carefully for bits of shell. Do not lay on cloth or pat dry. Roll in flour, just as you finish looking over the oyster and lay on a dry cloth.

Place in flat shallow dish

2 eggs,

½ cup of evaporated milk.

Beat well and use this for dipping the oyster; then roll and pat gently while rolling the oyster in sifted bread crumbs. Lay on a clean dry paper and allow to stand for five minutes before cooking. If you prepare the oysters and then place the fat on to heat this will be about the right time. The fat should be about 380 degrees Fahrenheit. This means a crust of bread will brown a deep brown while you count fifteen. Cook but three or four oysters at a time; more will cool the fat too quickly and permit it to soak into the oyster, and it is then unfit to eat. The time allowance for cooking the oyster is one minute.

Take the large size wire strainer with the wooden handle and bend the handle upright and flatten the bottom of the sieve on the table. This is a splendid utensil to use in frying oysters.

Use the soft paper napkins to turn the oysters on just as they come from the fat. This will absorb the excess fat.

Women Of The Day In England

HERE are three women who are in the public eye in England at present. Lady Windsor, member of Parliament from Shropshire, is the youngest member of the body. Lady Violet Astor, wife of John Jacob Astor, of the English branch of the Astor family, before her marriage was Lady Mary Elliot, youngest daughter of Lord Minto. Mrs. Austen Chamberlain is the wife of the British political leader.

Women Who Won't Wear Hats

The Salvation Army bonnet has just been in the limelight in connection or a reminder that it is the only style of woman's hat, in Europe, that remained unchanged for half a century, says a writer in a London daily.

How few Englishwomen realise that only quite a small proportion of the women in the world wear hats at all. There are any number of great tracts of country in Europe where a woman who ventured to wear a hat would be unmercifully jeered at, and even mobbed for being a stuck-up hussy. In fact, startling as it may sound to you, our country and our Dominions, and the United States, are the only lands in the world where every woman wears a hat.

In every land on the continent of Europe the shawl or the kerchief is the headdress of the countrywoman. Only the townswoman wears a hat. The same is true of the vast stretch of Siberia, right across from Russia to the shores of the Pacific. In China, however, the upper and middle-class woman wears no hat at all; but the peasant woman wears a kind of turban, and in South or tropical China a simple, very wide-brimmed straw hat. In South-East Asia, where peasant women wear these wide-brimmed hats for the sole purpose of keeping off the sun, a hat is a badge of low rank—just the contrary to North Asia, where it is a badge of the upper-middle or upper class. In Japan only the woman farm laborer wears a hat. It is curious that no attempt is made by these women to adorn their hats, even on high occasions.

In the South Sea islands simple straw hats are occasionally worn as a protection from the rays of the sun, but never shawls or handkerchiefs. But women deck their hair beautifully with blossoms and garlands of leaves on special occasions. Up in the north the Eskimo women, the Laplanders, the Samoyedes and other Arctic dwellers, wear fur hoods exactly like those of the men. Indeed, so similiar is all their attire that it is usually impossible to tell what sex they are.

The Englishwoman who delights in a new hat would be amazed to see how difficult it is to induce women elsewhere, out in the big world, to buy a hat at all. Constant persuasion is being exercised—but in vain. Every once in a while, around the China Sea, I have come across pushful American commercial travellers who left San Francisco full of confidence in their ability to convert the teeming millions of the Far East to cheap and decorative hats. "But I might as well try to sell alarm clocks to the forest trees!" one of these gentry dolefully explained to me.

One of Manila's prized stories is of a certain "slick drummer" (wideawake commercial traveller) who gloated over having made a good beginning by selling three dozen broad-brimmed plush hats, decorated with a striking black-and-white magpie feather at a jaunty angle, to the Filipino ladies of North Luzon. But, on further investigation, he discovered that the Bontoc Igorrote to whom he had sold them had taken them home to a head hunters' village in the jungled N.E. coast, where they were being worn by the men—not the women.

Private Theatricals

Amateur theatricals are a popular form of entertainment at this season of the year, so a few hints about "make up" may be of use.

When the performance takes place in a drawing-room the amount of "make up" required is very slight—a little powder, a touch of rouge, and perhaps the suggestion of an eyebrow pencil are all that is required—but when the stage is set in a hall and footlights are available real stage "make up" can be employed.

Before starting to apply theatrical "make up" smear some good cold cream over the face and neck and rub it well into the skin. This acts as a foundation for the grease paints and makes it possible to remove them quickly and easily at the end of the performance.

PREPARING THE COMPLEXION

When the cream has been rubbed into the skin take a stick of No. 2 grease paint and make a few strokes on either cheek, down the nose, across the forehead and chin, and several more on the throat, rubbing the paint in with the fingers until the face and neck are completely covered. Then apply a rouge stick, or, if preferred, some dry rouge, placing it high on the cheeks if the character represented is young and lower if older, and rubbing it into the grease paint at the edges so that there may not be any hard lines on the face. Finally, dust the face with complexion powder, white, naturelle, pink, flesh color, or whatever shade is preferred.

COLOR FOR THE LIPS

For the lips use a lip stick and begin by applying it in the middle, drawing the stick down first one side of the mouth then on the other and slightly accentuating the top of the upper lip.

Brush all the powder out of the eyebrows and from the eyelashes, then apply a stick of blue or brown "liner"—using blue on a fair complexion and brown on a dark—and draw a thin line just above the eyelashes, smudging the color into the lids with the tip of the finger.

For the eyelashes use a brush moistened with water-black, brushing them from underneath and letting the brush pass well beyond the lashes so that the water-black may come to their extreme edges. Then dip an orange stick into the rouge and put a tiny touch of red at the inner corner of the eyes and a thin line from the outer stretching slightly upwards.

Too Much Talk Is Bad

BY J. J. MUNDY

Mr. Husband or Mrs. Wife, do not make the mistake of becoming so engrossed in one subject that you continually talk that one thing to the exclusion of all other subjects.

No matter how interested the husband or the wife may be in the affairs of the other constant talk on one subject is going to become tiresome.

None should cultivate a one track-variety of mind.

But it is easy to get this slant if one permits the mind to concentrate too much on any one subject.

Home is the place where husband, wife and children should feel free and at liberty to discuss what most interests them but there is a limit to the trend of thought and conversation even at home.

It is a greater mistake, however, for neither husband nor wife to talk over their personal interests together.

It is unwise for either to get to the point where they must discuss and consult one outside the family to procure an intelligent listener or counsellor.

BEAUTY COLLECTION

CUTTINGS FROM BEAUTY ARTICLES. THE CREAM OF MODERN BEAUTY ADVICE.

REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blothes, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure-powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

About Dinner Tables

Much can be learned by the studious housewife in looking back over past periods and noting the forms which tables have assumed, from the rude plank tables of the Saxons to the rickety bamboo construction of the past generation.

The earliest specimens of tables in England exhibit a rough and arbitrary form. They were essentially objects of service in Saxon times, devoid of embellishment of any kind and often only trestles and planks. The Gothic monastic age added to the table beautiful carving and filigree ornament.

UTILITY AND BEAUTY

During the reign of Elizabeth there developed a style of table characterised by its great utility and beauty. Built up on two heavily turned bulbous legs, with a broad spreading cross footpiece which effectually kept down the straw and rushes of the floor, it offered no impediment to the bouffant dresses of the fair diners.

Later the table had the legs at each corner (in what is now the orthodox manner), with strong rails uniting the legs and pressing close upon the ground so thickly strewn with rushes.

One feature all tables had in common, and that was their great length and comparative narrowness. Unlike the modern custom, diners at that time sat with their backs to the wall, while service was rendered from the side opposite the diner. Later these same tables served for the game of shovel-board.

ELABORATE CARVING

In examining the features which characterised good tables of this period it will be found that they were essentially strong and heavy; the legs were often elaborately carved with "jewels" and floral forms, while the turning assumed dimensions which showed an utter lack of concern in the quantity of timber used. The under rails were heavily carved in the repeating motifs peculiar to the style, while the top was frequently of one solid piece of oak equal to the strenuous demands of centuries of wear. Sliding tops were also conceived for extending the length of the table, and the method then adopted is still today the most efficient and convenient for service.

Maternity Act Is Adopted By Forty-Two States

Washington.—Forty-two States so far have accepted the terms of the Maternity and Infant Hygiene act, Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, announced.

"Porto Rico and Hawaii, not included in the provisions of the act, have expressed their desire for inclusion," said Miss Abbott. "To each State accepting the terms $5,000 a year is granted outright, and an additional $5,000, plus an amount determined on the basis of population, is granted if matched by the State's own appropriation.

"The total Federal appropriation authorised is $1,240,000 annually for each year of a five-year period, of which not to exceed $50,000 may be expended by the Children's Bureau for administrative purposes."

The purpose of the act is "for the promotion of the welfare and the hygiene of maternity and infancy."

In her annual report Miss Abbott states that the death rate among mothers from causes connected with maternity was higher in the United States birth registration in 1920, than in any foreign country for which recent figures are available, and that yearly statistics from 1915 to 1920 show an increase rather than a decrease in the American rate.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1923

High Motor Value At Low Prices Attained In Quantity Production

The manufacture of useful things in large quantities, which reduces the cost of their production, makes possible the enjoyment by the mass of the people of many of the luxuries as well as the necessities of life. Quantity production has greatly increased the number of employed persons, thus adding to the wages and buying power of the people and promoting national prosperity and happiness. If this is a public service, then our quantity production industries are great public servants.

Quantity production may be applied to the manufacture of any article of common use. Wherever efficiently applied it will inevitably reduce cost and thereby increase consumption. The size and scope of financial resources, plant facilities and organisation necessary to engage in quantity production depend upon the character of the article to be produced. The resources, organisation and equipment for production of matches, pins or chewing gum measure but a fraction of those required for typewriters, pianos or automobiles. As automobiles are the most costly articles produced by industry for common use, vast resources are required for their manufacture in large quantities.

It is a business involving scores of millions of dollars, great plant facilities, large and efficient organisations. Plant facilities, including adequate sanitary buildings, scientifically equipped with machinery, fixtures, jigs, dies, tools, gauges, &c., cost from $25,000,000 to $100,000,000 in individual cases. Raw materials and operating supplies are purchased in great quantities. Labor operations are standardised, and workmen are specialists. The ablest engineers, metallurgists, chemists, production experts, inspectors, and executives constitute the man power back of the machine, the organisation and the product.

Automobiles produced in quantities by such organisations are manufactured at minimum cost because (a) the plant facilities are adequate for the most complete and economical manufacture, (b) the raw materials are bought at the lowest possible prices, (c) the labor is specialised and efficient and (d) the overhead expenses per car are reduced to the minimum. The "devouring monster" in production costs of motor cars is overhead expense, of which there are two kinds, namely, direct and indirect overheads. Direct overheads, which must be absorbed by the production, whether it is large or small cover the fixed expenses of maintaining the departments of the organisation, such as the administrative, engineering, specifications, purchase, stores, superintendence, inspection, accounting and shipping departments, as well as insurance and taxes.

These direct overheads may easily amount to $3,000,000 per year in a big plant. If the production of the plant is 20,000 cars, $150 is absorbed by this overhead in the cost of each car produced, whereas but $20 per car is absorbed if the production is 150,000 cars. These direct overhead expenses of the manufacturing department are duplicated in the administrative, sales and advertising departments after the product is shipped from the plants, and in addition to this the indirect overheads covering expenses, which vary with volume of production, both of a manufacturing and commercial nature, must be included in the final price of the product. It is in overhead expenses, therefore, that the greatest savings in cost are made by quantity production.

There are approximately one hundred plants producing automobiles in America. They vary in efficiency from zero to 100 per-cent. Neither the product, the manufacturing facilities nor the ability of the organisation of any two is exactly alike. Consequently the costs of these plants vary according to their respective equipment, ability and output, but as each must make a profit over and above its cost of production, whether it be a low cost or a high cost, it follows that its prices are based upon its costs, and not upon the intrinsic value of its product, as would be the case if its product were a commodity, or a staple article, instead of a proprietary article.

These are the reasons why such wide differences exist between prices of motor cars, and why the public sometimes groups cars according to prices into a "price class" as indicative of value. Examination into the subject of quality discloses little that justifies the fancy prices asked for many automobiles. They all use gray iron castings, carbon steel, alloy steels, malleable castings, aluminum castings, and small quantities of bronze and brass. No car weighing, say, 3,500 pounds contains more than $250 worth of these raw metals. Cord tires, leather, glass, wood, electrical apparatus and general equipment used in fine cars are pretty much alike. It is not in the materials, therefore, that high prices are explained.

As the finest quality of raw materials and equipment, comparable to that used in the highest priced cars, is built into high grade standardised automobiles made in quantity, and to quote the opinion of a well-known trade journal "there is nothing inherent in quantity production methods that renders maximum quality impossible to attain," and as, finally, the overhead expenses per car produced are reduced to the minimum by quantity production cars of the highest quality can be built and sold for much less than similar cars built in small numbers.

As to the effect of quantity production upon the health and morale of labor, it must be remembered that all work is a virtue as well as a necessity, and most work is of a routine nature and sometimes monotonous if the worker elects to so regard it. A worker on the assembly line is interested in the building of a car, as well as in his part of the work upon it. He is concerned with his part and feels his responsibility for the creation of the animated, breathing thing called an automobile, and his interest is kindled in his job as he sees the cars driven out of the plant under their own power and afterward thronging the highway.

The healthy, ambitious worker feels this way and knows that advancement is his as he merits it. No mushy sympathy need be wasted on this man by theorists. His work does not hurt him and is no more monotonous than hundreds of other jobs which might be named. He may easily become a subforeman or a foreman, and much more if he has brains, resourcefulness, initiative and ambition. The building of automobiles in quantity production plants offers to men of every type of talent the greatest opportunities to be found in the industrial and commercial world today.

Baroness D'Avanzo

Baroness d'Avanzo.

BARONESS d'Avanzo is the only women driver to enter the famous Indianapolis (Ind.) Grand Prix race. She has made such excellent records abroad that she filed application to drive in the American classic next season.

New York Show Is Largest Ever Held

New York, (by mail).—The 1923 Automobile Show now being held at the Grand Central Palace will go on record as the largest show ever held in the United States. Attendance at the show has broken all records; every hotel in the city is full, and it is estimated that 50,000 automobile men and hundreds of thousands of visitors from every state in the Union have come to New York to attend the show.

Seventy-nine different makes of American cars are exhibited, and there are hundreds of accessory displays. There are no foreign cars at the show, as these had their own display at the Automobile Salon held early in December.

CHEVROLET A FEATURE

There are very few radical new designs: interest is chiefly centered on the new air-cooled four-cylinder Chevrolet model, the first of the line of air-cooled cars with which General Motors has been experimenting for the past year and a half.

Eight new makes make their first appearance at a New York Show: these are, the Courier, a new light car; the Degmar, a high-priced six-cylinder sport car made in Maryland: the Crawford, a new light six: the Gray, a small car in the Chevrolet class, built by Klingensmith, formerly Henry Ford's right hand man: the Jewett, the light six made by Paige Motors: the Rotary Six, another new light six design: the Flint, a six-cylinder car in the Hudson class, produced by Durant: and the Star, Durant's new small car, which has been introduced to compete with the Ford.

1923 PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

It is reported that several hundred thousand of the Star have already been sold.

In general, improvements take the form of refinements in body design. Closed cars are predominating and 1923 will undoubtedly be a closed car year. There are a number of new light enclosed models shown on standard chassis, selling for but a few dollars above the price of the open car.

Prices are the lowest in the history of the American automotive industry: yet with those lower prices, cars are better than ever before, and value for money is unequalled.

Two and a half million cars were sold in 1922: with increased public interest and better cars at lower prices, it is predicted that 1923 will be a 3,000,000 car year.

Motor Car Standards

In answering the principal objection made against standardisation—that it limits design—the Society of Automotive Engineers states that this view has not been borne out in actual results. The 1923 motor car models, it is stated, show more resourcefulness in design than ever before. The standardisation of component parts has, however, increased.

Engineers estimate that 15 per-cent is saved yearly through the use of standardised parts and materials which can in no way be considered as limiting individual design. The fact that a certain car uses standard ball-studs on the steering gear does not mean that the car is not properly designed, but it does mean that the maker has cut production cost on that part, and consequently has been able to cut prices accordingly, because standard ball-studs cost less than special studs made to order.

The Standards Committee of the Society of Automotive Engineers has been working on the standardisation of parts and materials going into the make-up of automobiles and other automotive vehicles since early in 1910. Agreement has been reached on more than 250 various parts used in the make-up of a motor car now in general use.

Good Oil Cheap In The Long Run

"The best is the cheapest."

No slogan ever written is truer when considering automobile lubricants than the above. Cheap oil like cheap anything else is of little value and cheap oil, unlike cheap clothing that wears out quickly without giving service, has the extremely bad feature of dragging along with it to its early grave the mechanical part of the motor car which it pretends to lubricate.

"There never was a greater fallacy in the world," says A. H. Hallam of the Vacuum Oil Company, "than the belief by some people that cheap lubrication is economical. This does not mean, of course, that one should buy the most expensive at all times, but as far as oils go there is a very decided point beyond which the motorists cannot go without fatal results."

Drive On Jay Walking Brings Joy To Autoists

New York (by mail).—Much to the relief of city motorists who are endeavoring earnestly to avoid accidents comes the announcement of the police campaign against "jay walking." Since the opening of the crusade a few days ago it is reported that this form of carelessness, which has been classed as a real peril, has shown a decided decrease.

Special Deputy Police Commissioner Barron Collier has detailed twelve lieutenants to watch as many sections of the greater city for such offenders. He calls attention to the fact that while a law against "jay walking" does not exist here, it would prevent accidents and contribute to the general welfare if pedestrians observed common sense regulations and walked straight across corners.

The lieutenants will also be required to lecture to school children, chauffeurs and owners of trucks on the necessity of taking precautions to prevent accidents.

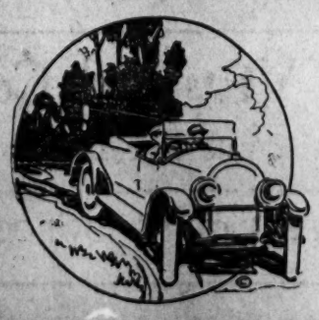
Used Car Bargains

HERE ARE THE BEST OFFERS

FOR YOUR CHOICE:

(TOURING CARS)			(LIMOUSINES & SEDANS)		
Citroen	4 Passenger	(model 1921)	De Dion	Limousine	(run 7500 M.)
Cubitt	5 „	(model 1922)	De Dion	Sedan	(model 1919)
Humber	5 „	(small model)	Berliet	Limousine	(special body)
Crossley	5 „	(just as new)	Chalmers	„	(home made body)
Delage	7 „	(special model)	Dodge	„	(used 10 months)
Delahaye	7 „	(slightly used)	Buick 6	„	(model 1920)
Hupmobile	5 „	(latest model)	Hupmobile	„	(model 1921)
Dodge	5 „	(run 5300 M.)	Studebaker 4	„	(latest model)
Studebaker	5 „	(light six)	Wolseley	Sedan	(just imported)
Briscoe	5 „	(owner driven)	(ROADSTERS)		
Buick 4	5 „	(used 7 months)	Albert 11.4	Roadster	(model 1920)
Buick 6	5 „	(run 5800 M.)	Morris-Oxford	„	(model 1921)
Cole 8	7 „	(latest model)	Standard	„	(model 1920)
Cadillac	7 „	(model 1920)	Calcott	„	(small model)
Willys-Knight	5 „	(model 1922)	Dodge	„	(run 3500 M.)
			Buick 6	„	(model 1922)

Second Shipment of the Famous DELAHAYE Car Has Arrived.



EVERY CAR GUARANTEED

THE AUTO CASTLE

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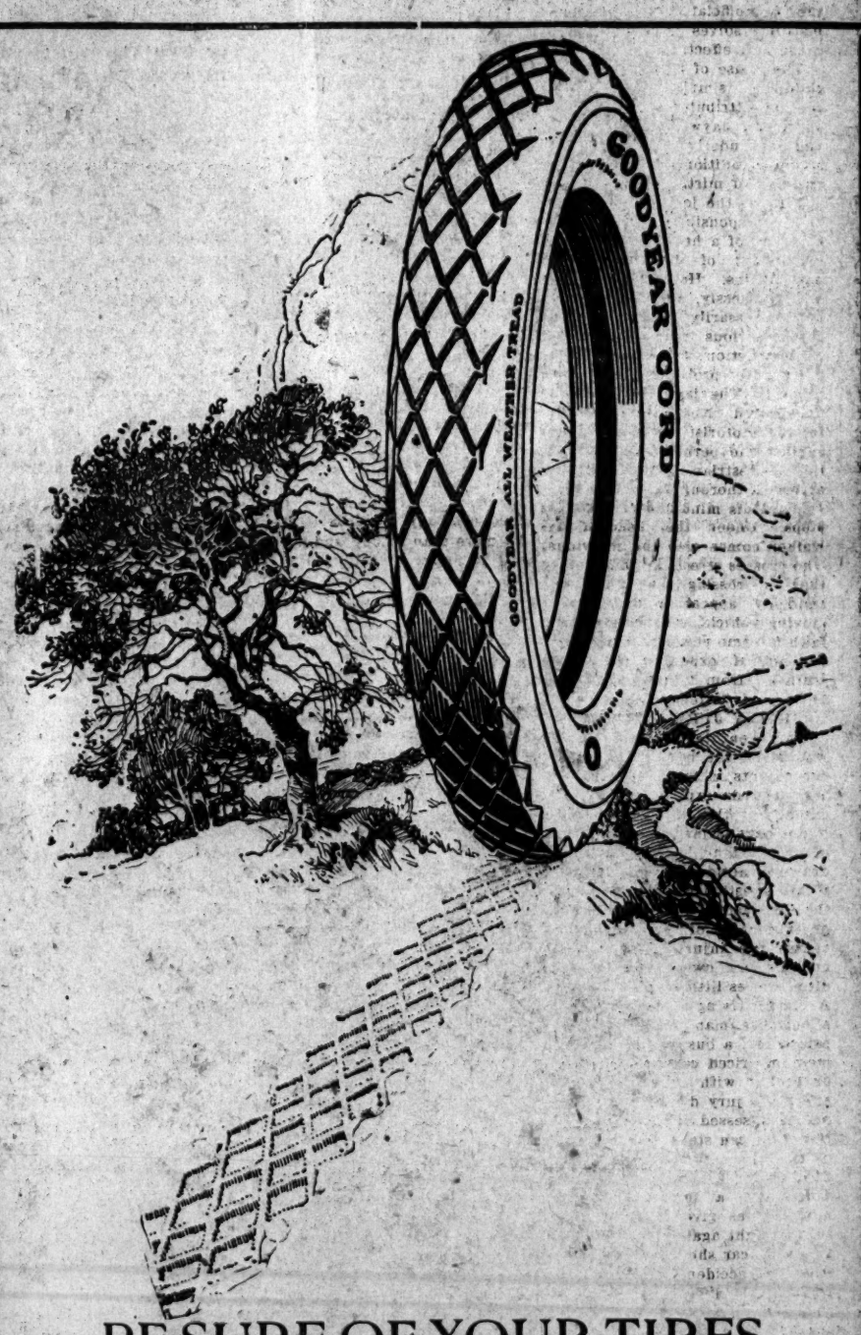
(opposite French Fire Station)

Phones. Manager's Office C. 401. General Office C. 402



BE SURE OF YOUR TIRES

There is no guesswork or uncertainty about the quality of Goodyear Cord Tires, for Goodyear Cord Tires are built of the very best of materials.

Not only is genuine long staple sea island cotton used, but in their construction each cord is completely surrounded—cushioned—with rubber. This means less friction, and more miles of service free from trouble for the motorist.

Goodyear Cords are the product of the world's most extensive cord tire-making experience. They embody the lessons learned in the manufacture of more than 47,000,000 tires that Goodyear has made and sold.

They are better now than at any previous time, and yet their prices are lower than ever before.

The world over more people are riding on Goodyears than on any other kind.

GOODYEAR CORD TYRES

HUDFORD MOTORS,
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.,
SHANGHAI SERVICE CO.

Three "J'S" Head The List In High Motor Insurance Cost

Joyriders, Jaywalkers And Juries Play Big Part In Keeping Rates At High Figure—Some Causes For Dissatisfaction Explained

BY C. L. R. MOSHER

Today the motoring public is up in arms against insurance companies, claiming that the rates for automobile insurance are not merely too high, but, in many instances, prohibitive. The insurance companies admit that the rates are often prohibitive, and, viewed from the motorist's standpoint, are too high, but from the standpoint of the insurance company they not only are not too high but not high enough.

The public is ignorant of the method employed in arriving at insurance rates. The prevalent impression is that a group of men get together and agree that such an amount shall be charged. That's wrong. A group of highly trained specialists watch premium income, loss outgo, and overhead expense, and they designate the result of their research "experience." They submit to the Insurance Department of the State the various rates which must be charged and the figures on which they have based their conclusions. If their contentions are approved the rates are filed in the State Insurance Department and receive the official sanction, after which they are official rates. The whole matter resolves itself into one of cause and effect.

The cause of insurance rates is childishly simple; facetiously it can be attributed to three "Js," Joyriders, Jaywalkers and Juries, and yet underlying this is a very serious condition which is not provocative of mirth.

First is the joyrider. In him is an irresponsible, irrepressible operator of a heavy, fast-moving instrument of great and serious possibilities. He drives rapidly and recklessly, and the two are not necessarily related—causing death, serious injuries to persons or destruction to another's property and probably to his own property. The jaywalker does the unexpected. No matter how careful the motorist, he cannot guard against the pernicious activity of the pedestrian, who hurrying across a thoroughfare, suddenly changes his mind and reverses his steps. Under the head of jaywalker comes also the individual who crosses streets at points other than at crossings, and those who suddenly appear from behind a moving vehicle, and, with sublime faith in some power that motorists wot not of, expect to escape unscathed from that which should be termed "attempted suicide."

HEAVY JURY VERDICTS

And then the juries. To one who is in the habit of thinking, the reports in the daily papers of jury awards explain much. The extent of the injuries plays a minor part in influencing nine out of every ten juries which are drawn in accident cases. Contrary to all question of right or wrong the main factor is the income, real or suspected, of the person who causes the injury. Whether or not the car owner was at fault often makes little or no difference. A clerk driving a low-priced car, a business man with a medium-priced car, a business man with a medium-priced car, and a banker or broker with an expensive car affect the jury differently. Each one is assessed all that it is believed he can stand. Only a week or two ago a jury awarded about $15,000 for a sprained or broken wrist and a bruised knee. A mother was given $28,000 in a suit brought against her daughter in whose car she was a passenger when the accident occurred.

The great difficulty is that these judgments have to be paid by insurance companies, and as you can't sell protection for less than it costs, the cost is increased until the public squeals, and yet the companies are not making money.

Fire and theft coverage is in a class by itself. The big loss ratio in fire and theft insurance began shortly after the end of the war, and is directly traceable to the unusual economic condition coincident with business readjustment. The high prices for cars which prevailed dufing wartime could not be maintained when business became stagnant. The insurance companies had been issuing policies for amounts equal to the list price of the car. Then the market slumped, prices were reduced, which in turn reduced market values on used cars. Cars which had cost $5,000 were now listed at $4,000 and as used cars could not be sold for much more than $2,000, and they carried $5,000 insurance. Fires began to break out and the losses exceeded the premium income in almost all the insurance companies. The natural result followed, new and lower valuations and higher rates. Even under these conditions the losses were terrific; some of the strongest companies discontinued their automobile departments, others accepted only certain classes of risks and some were liquidated by the State Insurance Department.

BOOTLEGGING INSURANCE

What has been said of fire applies also to theft coverage. Too much insurance, too low resale values and bootleggers; the latter gentry preferring to have a stolen car seized from them to having Uncle Sam confiscate one that had been honestly acquired. Car thieves began to show a decided perference for certain makes and models of cars. Insurance companies responded first by putting on a "penalty" in addition to the regular rate unless the car was equipped with a locking device bearing the approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories. On cars equipped with such a device the "penalty" was withdrawn and the regular theft rate was reduced 15 percent. Then followed a refusal to issue policies on certain cars unless they were or should be equipped with acceptable locking devices. The public complained, but the companies maintained that their stand was reasonable, inasmuch as an expenditure of $12 or $15 resulted in a reduction, in penalty and premium, of about $40. But the theft losses continued and are continuing at the present day, reduced somewhat, but still running up to figures that make the future of this form of coverage a serious problem.

The whole subject of valuations, of the amount of insurance to be allowed on a given car, is a source of dissatisfaction to the companies, insurance brokers and car owners. With the motor car market constantly fluctuating, it is impossible to agree on the value of a used car. The market value is one figure and is seldom more than two-thirds of the real value to the owner of the car. A $5,000 car that has been carefully driven for say, 10,000 miles and is eighteen months old is as good as new to the owner, yet he could not sell it for more than half its cost, and if the manufacturers of that car have made one or more reductions in price during these eighteen months its resale value is further decreased. But to the owner it is worth all that it cost him, and he takes it almost as a personal affront when his insurance company refuses to insure for more than $2,500 and adds insult to injury by telling him that the car can be replaced with one of like make model and age for about $2,000.

In taking the stand of refusing to issue a policy for more than the market value of the car the insurance companies are acting in a straightforward way. If a larger amount was written in the policy and the premium paid on it, the car owner would be no better off at the time adjustment.

An insurance policy is a contract entered into by the company and the assured and has been accepted by each of them and each is bound by the terms of that contract. In every automobile fire and theft policy is this argeement:

"This company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value of the property at the time any loss or damage occurs; and the loss or damage shall be ascertained or estimated according to such actual cash value, with proper deductions for depreciation, however caused."

It is a difficult thing to prove that the cash value of something destroyed by fire or lost by theft is more than the market value, which is to say replacement value of the article, and if this is true there is not much reason for paying a premium on $5,000 when the value at the time of a loss cannot be maintained at more than half that amount or possibly $3,000.

Collision coverage is another form of protection for which the rates have been bounding skyward. This form covers the damage sustained by the assured, and has no relation to damage inflicted. It covers collision with cars, trees or other objects—including railroad trains. Its cost today in a large city, New York for instance, is almost prohibitive. The tremendous increase in the number of cars in use adds to the possibility of an accident. Joy riders are responsible for a large number of claims, and then the cost of repairs is greatly in excess of what it was a few years ago. Labor also costs more.

In this connection it is interesting, and would be ludicrous if it wasn't maddening, to consider the rates charged by repair shops for their work. On the one hand, we have a repair shop located in a city. The rent is high thousands of dollars are invested in expensive machinery, on which depreciation is rapid and costly. Experienced machinists are employed, and their cost of living makes necessary a fair return in wages for their labor. Mechanics and helpers, light, heat and various items enter into the overhead expense, and as a result it is necessary to make a labor charge of $1.25 or $1.50 an hour. On the other hand, we have the former village blacksmith, or possibly an ex-caddy from the country club, who opens a garage and repair shop. Both get their experience at the cost of a confiding and credulous public, and each charges $1.25 or $1.50 per hour because, as they naively explain, "it's the regular rate." They take twice as long as the properly equipped shop and do a lot of damage, and the insurance company pays.

One of the frequent causes of collision claims comes from leaving the car unattended while making calls. A passing truck, delivery wagon or carelessly driven vehicle runs into or side-swipes the waiting car, and the damage is done with no one knowing who to call on for the cost of repairs—and again the insurance company pays. In a city like New York it is a wonder that every car is not damaged sooner or later by colliding with another. The insurance companies have taken the stand that they don't want to issue full coverage policies at any rate, and prefer to issue only those policies which provide that the assured will pay either the first $50 or the first $100 of each loss. The premiums are correspondingly reduced.

Collision coverage is not restricted to the damages sustained though or by collision with another vehicle. The contract provides that insurance companies will pay the claims caused by colliding with a stationary object. A broken steering mechanism and its resultant contact between the car and a tree in which the car is damaged is an expense which the company must bear. Vandalism, however, is not covered by the policy. If a vandal maliciously hits a radiator with a hammer, the only redress lies in a criminal action, as the insurance company is not liable.

If a drunken man accidentally falls against a standing car and breaks a pane of glass in window, door or windshield, the company will pay. If the same man does the damage intentionally, the claim will not be entertained.

In a theft policy vandalism is covered if the destruction was done while the car was in possession of the thief. It is seldom that a stolen car is recovered in the same condition as when it was taken, but claims under this head are made to the company issuing the theft policy. The extent of the damage, or how it came about, is not a controlling factor. The fact that the car was stolen automatically involves the company carrying the theft and releases the company carrying the collision coverage.

An obstruction in the road which causes the breaking of a wheel or steering gear means expense to the insurance company, and it is not difficult to believe that collision coverage has been and is an expensive experience to the carriers who write it. In some parts of the country some companies have been fortunate and made money on collision, but the gains elsewhere have not been enough to balance the losses in New York and other large cities. The public says collision rates are too high; the companies say they are too low. Both are right.

As is easily seen, there is the possibility of a fine line of demarkation which it is possible to draw between vandalism and collision. Take the case of the small boy and the stranger in his midst. The boy shies a stone. It collides with an automobile, and damage results to the latter. Was it malicious? A dictionary describes maliciousness as "harboring ill-will or enmity without provocation," and then, under the synonyms, includes "mischief." But small boys have a code of their own, and it is hard to say that always the stone thrower intended to do damage, or would have thrown the stone if he knew it would do damage. Usually, in his case it is only a thoughtless act, but the consequences of it may be disastrous to the motorist. Some companies have paid claims of this kind—and some deny liability.

Property damage, the damage inflicted to another's car, horse, dog, tree, fence, lawn or other property has proved by experience to be comparatively slight as a result that coverage is written at a small premium, and will continue to be low as long as the losses on it are not proportionately greater than they now bear to the premiums paid. Property damage is the only form of coverage which is acceptable to the motoring public.

REVISED RATES IN HAND

Automobile insurance must be revised, but the revision will have to come by and through the public The companies can slash their rates and will, if they are called upon to pay only for accidents which are unavoidable. But when the elements of reckless driving, careless pedestrianism, and neglect to property protect one's property from the wandering thief have to be compensated for, a rate to meet these losses must be maintained or the companies will have to run a business and make a profit by selling their commodity for less than it costs them—and then the millennium.

To sum it all up the conclusion must be this: The companies must not inject a "moral hazard" into their policies by insuring for more than the market or replacement value. The car owner must conduct himself and protect his car just as though he was not insured. He must have a good lock, and use it when leaving the car. He should not park the car in a congested district or leave it where there is a probability of damage, and he should drive carefully.

Jurymen should "play fair"; consider only the extent of the injuries received and the actual expenses involved, including loss of income. Their verdict should be the total of this sum plus a reasonable amount for pain and suffering. When a juryman is willing to experience a similar accident for a like compensation he has violated his oath to do justice.

Insurance rates are in the hands of the public that pays them. Not the companies; not the States have the final word. Unless something is done automobile insurance is apt to become a memory, and car owners who are found at fault in an accident will have to face the payment of a heavy sum which may involve more than dollars and cents.

Hupp Continues On Schedule

The Hupp Motor Car Company completed its 1922 schedule of 30,000 cars late in October. Production for the rest of the year continued at the same rate.

Brazil Wants Medium-Priced Car

Conditions of the Brazilian market are improving, but large sales of American cars are not being made on account of the unfavorable exchange situation. Five-passenger, low priced cars are sold in large quantities, according to report from Consul General Gaulin, Rio de Janeiro. The seven-passenger cars selling from $2,000 to $3,000 are second in demand. Trucks of 1½ ton capacity are proving the most popular, while the 7½-ton truck might be classified second. One German truck which was very popular before the war is now being reintroduced. There is a comparatively small market for marine motors, of which those from 2½ to 150 horsepower are in demand.

A diamond-hard surface and tough core make the bearings of the

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

practically frictionless. That is one of the secrets of the easy running and the EVERLASTING GUARANTEE.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."

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Ben Building
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The Sun-Maid Raisin Co.

buy sixty

ESSEX

Sun-maid Raisin Company buy sixty closed Essex

Why Sun-Maid Salesmen Chose Essex

Sixty Essex Cabriolets have been purchased by the salesmen of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of Fresno, Cal., to be used in 20 of their sales divisions in various parts of the U. S. and Canada.

This order is one of the greatest proofs of Essex dependability,—for these cars will be called upon to give prompt and satisfactory service in all kinds of weather, under all sorts of road conditions. The records that thousands of other Essex cars have made, their ability to keep to schedule, low cost of operation, all were determining factors in this selection.

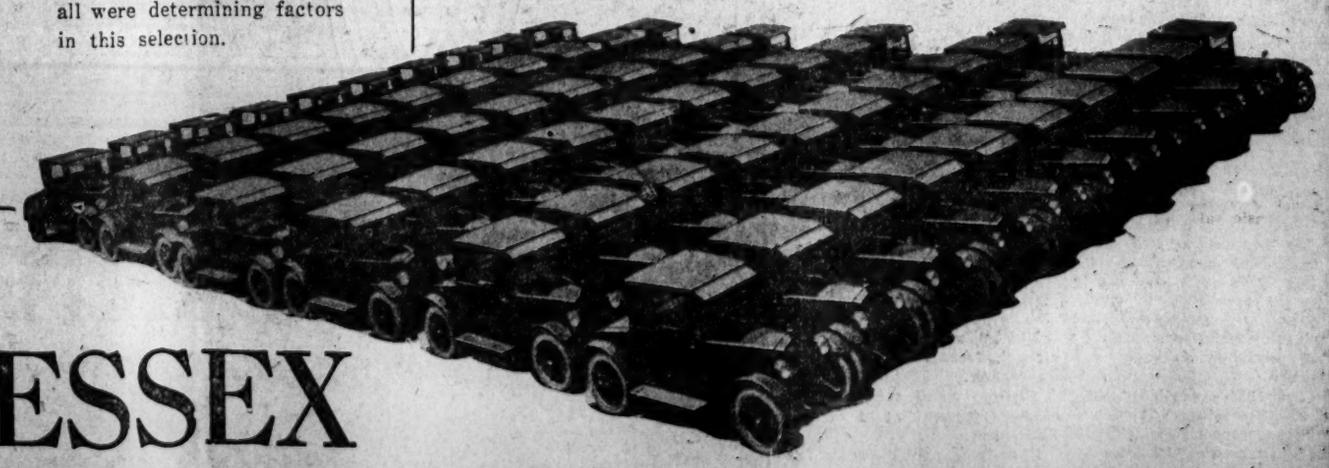
Since this advertisement appeared in The Saturday Evening Post December 30th, 1922, another large firm have purchased 25 Essex and the Sunmaid Raisin Co. have placed an additional order. This demonstrates conclusively the value given to all Essex owners. Inspect the Essex closed cars at our showroom.

HUDFORD MOTORS

Corner Ave. Edward VII and Thibet Road.

Tel. C. 3804 Showroom.

Tel. C. 5037 Service station.



ESSEX

Interesting Things At The N.Y. Show

Four well-known makes of cars formerly limited to the four-cylinder motor, appear this year for the first time with a complete line of six-cylinder models. They are the Stutz, H. C. S., Mercer and Dort. These new sixes are all worthy of study and artistic taste has been shown in the various body designs.

The new LaFayette vestibule sedan for seven passengers at the show has a body designed by Brewster. The upholstery of the open model—the seven-passenger touring car and the four-passenger torpedo—is of the pillow type and has no tufts or pleats to collect dust and dirt. The trunk rack at the back of the torpedo is built integral with the chassis and the carrier is fitted with two suitcases.

A five-pasenger De Luxe phaeton and a seven-passenger car of the same style embodying the latest features of automobile design and engineering are the most recent models of the Mitchell Motors Company.

Standard equipment on the new Paige models now shown for the first time include two spare tires, bumpers, motometer, automatic windshield wiper, gasoline gauge on dash, snubbers and electric cigar lighter.

Two new models have been added to the Packard single-six line. One is a five-passenger sedan-limousine and the other a five-passenger coupe. Both are built on the standard chassis of 126-inch wheelbase. The upholstery is gray broadcloth.

The new Buick exhibition chassis is, perhaps, the most interesting feature in the Buick car booth. All mechanical parts are motor-driven from the generator. Current is supplied from storage batteries built integral with the exhibit, the only element not in sight. Power is transmitted to the engine by means of a rotary ring and contact brush. All the wiring is enclosed. The exterior and frame of the chassis are painted soft brown with an egg-shell finish, while the interior-cross sectional parts are in special grap. All trimmings are nickeled.

The Willys-Knight exhibit contains a new model, a coupe sedan, finished in blue and upholstered in blue-gray broadcloth. It acommodates five persons.

The 1923 Overland cars present new and very distinctive body designs. The radiator has been raised one and a half inches and is assembled with the shell in one unit. The cowl and hood have been raised a like height, giving the stream-line appearance. The same distinctive hood catches that have been used on the five-passengers Willys-Knight cars are standard equipment of the new Overland.

Owners of Stutz cars will be interested in viewing the new six-cylinder models, shown for the first time with the old established four-cylinder types. The new sixes are shown in a five-passenger sedan, the addition of closed models being another new Stutz departure.

The utility of a small car and the comfort of a sedan are combined in the new Peerless five-passenger town sedan. The front seat, as well as the rear seat, extends the full width of the car, and the entrance is at either side of the front or rear seats through one of four doors. A trunk is also standard equipment.

The new Locomobile chassis is an interesting atraction. The most notable change is the adaption of a special form of battery ignition, a Delco dual system designed especially to supplant the magneto ignition long identified with the car. The system is two spark, with two independent units, each with its own coil, breaker and distributer. Fundamentally the chassis remains unchanged, with its powerful six-cylinder low-speed motor.

Among the Dort cars are attractive sport models on the four and the new six cylinder chassis. Both are finished in light blue, upholstered in Spanish leather and equipped with drum-type headlights, cowl lights, combination stop and tail light, spotlight, front bumper, windshield cleaner, side wings and motometer with key-locking device.

The Gardner cars on exhibition have many new features, the most notable of which is the five bearing crank shaft, which eliminates vibration in speeds ranging up to sixty miles an hour.

Dodge Brothers' all-steel sedan is especially constructed for shopping. It is an easy car to handle and to park in city traffic. The doors are unusually wide and all windows and doors can be locked, protecting packages left in the car.

The new Nash six-cylinder four door coupe presents a rich and roomy appearance. The body is finished in maroon, with running gears and fenders toned deep black. Five disk wheels are standard equipment. At the rear is a trunk. Nickeled bars guard the rear of the body and the trunk, so that additional luggage may be strapped on.

The new Kissel six-cylinder motor has a large crankshaft dynamically and statically balanced, giving a large bearing surface in both the main and connecting rod bearings, resulting in great rigidity, acceleration and smoothness. It is said that road tests show that the car will accelerate from five to sixty miles an hour in thirty seconds without the usual vibration between these speeds.

The H. C. S. cars designed by Harry C. Stutz join the six-cylinder ranks this year, although the four-cylinder models will be retained. The new type is displayed in a touring car model and a stripped chassis. In the new engine have been incorporated certain features of the best foreign cars.

What is said to be the finest display job ever turned out by engineers of Earl Motors is the white and nickel Earl chassis at the show. From shining front bumper to the polished rim of the spare tire at the rear, not a single detail has been missed. The hood and cowl are nickeled and have large transparent celluloid windows which enable the visitor to examine the engine and its appurtenances. The engine block is white enameled, but spark plugs, bolt heads, starting motor, fly wheel, generator, vacuum tank and horn are all nickeled and highly polished.

Biggest Motor Car Year Coming Is Prediction Of Edsel B. Ford

Edsel B. Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company, believes that the demand for automobiles during 1923 will be greater than any other year in the history of the motor car industry.

"The race is going to the sure and not the swift," he said. "It will be a case of the survival of the fittest, and the manufacturer who rushes in with a desire to get a lot of sales without consideration of what he gives in return for the owner's confidence placed in his product is not likely to find the year a success.

"The demand is coming from a more concentrated sales effort on the part of manufacturers and dealers. Even with all the cars now running, there are hundreds of thousands of potential owners in all parts of the country.

"Dealers and manufacturers have been content to skim the cream off the top of the market, and now are engaged in the business of trading rather than in the development of new car owners.

"All our efforts have been devoted to building better, to increasing the actual value offered in the products we build. Only upon such a basic and serious consideration can owner or buyer confidence be permanently maintained. When the natural reaction on the part of the buying public expresses itself in steadily increasing demand for a product the matter of price automatically takes care of itself.

"Recent price reductions on Ford products in the face of the heaviest demand we have ever known, came as the natural result of savings through constantly increasing production.

"When I say that the demand for cars during the year will be greater than ever before, I speak from facts compiled in an exhaustive study of car purchasing conditions throughout the country. The past two months, ordinarily termed months of low purchasing, have seen steadily increasing rather than diminishing orders, not from any one section but from all parts of the country.

"Seasonal buying is on the decline. There have been too many times when the car buyer could not get delivery because he waited in placing his order, to warrant any further continuance of this disappointment inviting condition.

"So ordering cars is evening up. The automobile in the United States is looked upon as a staple product, much like clothes or food. It is a necessity in modern methods of living. For this reason there is a large field of sales which is opening up to the dealer who is alive to the facts governing the case.

"We sense our sales field through a dealer organisation of nearly nine thousand units. The majority of these units feel that attitude toward cars of high price as well as cars of low price. In the quality car field, there is a large and undeveloped field of sales.

"In the sale of smaller cars many dealers have lost sight of the supplementary car sales where small cars, convenient to operate are being used as auxiliary equipment by owners of larger cars. There are many sales opportunities for every dealer in this particular class of business. This year will see many remarkable developments along these lines.

"Commercial car sales are certain to feel a stimulus as the buyers represented by the industrial and commercial enterprises gain confidence in certain types of commercial car equipment.

"Prophets of the law of diminishing returns who are constantly talking saturation point seem to lack the true perspective, which is that the United States is one of such constantly enlarging opportunities that there will always be more business than can be taken care of. Public belief and confidence are the necessary motors in favor of increasing business. With these there can be no law of diminishing returns.

"Never before in the history of the Ford Motor Company have we made such exhaustive preparation for business as we have been making in the past few months.

"We are urging our dealers to protect themselves and future owners against a real car shortage even in face of a daily production of 6,000 cars, which is our plan for 1923. And we know that we are justified in this warning, for the demand is going to exceed these huge production figures.

"Certain manufacturers are going to feel this demand far more strongly than others. A survey after the first few months of the year will reveal that the demand is focusing itself on these makers who have most consistently bent their efforts toward the increasing of actual value in the product they sell."

U. S. Auto Notes

Owing to the continued demand for Buick cars, the factory at Flint, Mich., for the first time in its history did not close up for the annual December inventory.

The Advertising Managers' Council of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers Association will hold a meeting on Wednesday, January 31, at Chicago, during the show week there. The main theme for discussion will be "How can the accessory manufacturers assist in the development of the fully equipped car and truck market?"

The United Motors Service, with general offices in Detroit, has put into effect the flat rate repair service in its twenty-one branches in the principal cities of the United States and Canada for maintenance and repair operation on the Delco and Remy starting, lighting and ignition systems and Klaxon horns.

Speaking about motor car testing "Big Boy" Rader, chief road tester for the Lafayette car and former mechanic to Ralph De Palma in his racing days, says: "There are tricks to road testing. Suppose a set of gears or a rear axle is working noiselessly on a north-and-south road with the wind from the east. That doesn't prove that they'll work silently on an east-and-west road with the wind from some other direction. We aren't inclined to suppose that they will, but instead, pick out another kind of road and wait for another kind of wind and making sure. We don't fool ourselves that the buyer of this car is going to travel only north and south roads when the wind is from the east."

Production plans of the Franklin Automobile Company for 1923 call for the building of more cars than ever before. During the first six months the company expects to manufacture 7,000 Franklins.

Within one mouth of the completion of the eighth anniversary as automobile manufacturers, Dodge Brothers turned out and sold 800,000 cars.

Negotiations have just been completed whereby two of the leading spark plug manufacturers of Europe—Sphinx of England and Oleo of France—will make the American AC spark plug. Representatives of the AC Spark Plug Company are now in England and France supervising the construction of special plant equipment that will be used by Sphinx and Oleo in fashioning plugs of patented AC design.

Non-Freezing Mixtures Given

Ninety percent water, 10 alcohol, freezes at 25 degrees Fahrenheit.

Eighty percent water, 20 alcohol, freezes at 5 degrees Fahrenheit.

Seventy percent water, 30 alcohol, freezes at 10 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sixty percent water, 40 alcohol, freezes at 20 degrees Fahrenheit.

Who Is Average Motor CaBuyerr?

Who is the average motor vehicle buyer? How old is he? How much money does he earn? These are questions of interest to every motorist, but they are difficult questions to answer, yet composite pictures of the motor vehicle buyer are not lacking.

Probably the best statistics on the buyer in existence are those obtained by the big financing corporations which annually finance millions of dollars worth of time payment sales. Incidentally these companies consider the automobile buyer the safest risk they ever lend money to.

One of these concerns, the Metropolitan Security Company of Cleveland, O., has supplied the National Automobile Dealers' Association with an analysis of 2,500 sales financed by it, selected at random from a much greater number of transactions handled this year. Ford sales were not included in the list because this particular survey was made to get a picture of buyers above the Ford class.

The picture of the average purchaser deduced from the facts surrounding these 2,500 buyers showed that the individual had a net equity in real estate of $4,286.08. He had a net equity in personality of $2,079.38. He had a definite monthly income of $349.70. He purchased a car averaging $1,361.96 in cost, on which he paid down $698.31. He agreed to pay the balance of $663.65 in monthly installments of $95.60.

The average age among these 2,500 is 34 years. Seventy-four percent of them were married, 82 percent had bank accounts and 69 percent carried life insurance. Of the transactions handled by the Metropolitan Security Company between January 1 and June 1 of last year 65 percent of the purchasers had owned a car before and 45 percent of that number had purchased cars on time.

Of course in getting this average there were wide differences in individual cases. Some incomes were $150 to $200 a month and others ran into the thousands in order to obtain the average.

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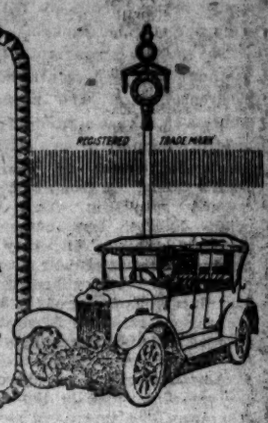
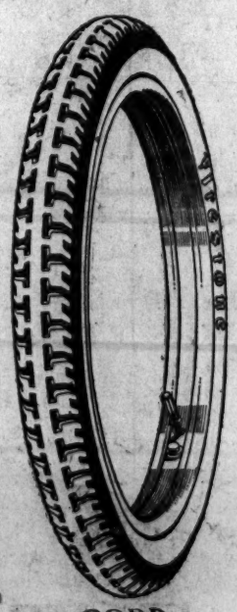


Firestone

A GOOD CAR IS USELESS WITHOUT GOOD TYRES

Firestone
TYRES



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Distinctive Designs Reveal Personality Of Car Owners

For a long time now we have been assured that distinction should be our aim—that individualism is rapidly gaining sway. Proof of this has been offered in the changing "style" in literature, where self-expression is resulting in some extremely interesting new ideas. It is found in politics, in educational methods, in styles for women, where much less thought is given to what "they" are doing and, instead, an effort is made to harmonise the clothes with the personality of the individual. And no less is this influence shown in motor car styles. Individualism here is also the aim. Therefore, it is almost impossible to say that this or that will be the fashion.

Any prediction would be far from the truth, for there are almost as many models nowadays in high-priced cars as there are automobiles. Each has something so distinctive that it is only rivaled by the next one, which attracts because of a different feature. It is really the day of the body builders, for even the expert designers of the standard-made cars cannot keep pace with woman's fancy—and after all, it is the woman who must be reckoned with by the automobile manufacturers.

Truly the day of specialisation in motor cars has arrived. With the intensive study of automobiles made by every one interested in them, people have become expert judges and know that one kind of car has a fine chassis but a somewhat inferior engine to another car. Therefore, the solution is a combination of the best in the various machines, with a custom body builder taking charge of the remainder and an expert designer carrying out the personal requirements of the customer. No longer can one play the game of spotting cars by their hoods or line. Unfamiliar lines are seen everywhere, and the layman may even be led to believe that the market is being flooded with mysterious cars, whereas they are the same old bodies merely disguised by features that would have been recognisable on another body. Even in the standard cars the interior is rendered individual by the use of novel vanity cases, new ornaments and interesting compartments.

This method of the standard body builders, of allowing some leeway in interiors, was timidly adopted last year and proved such a success that the manufacturers of the less expensive cars are now bolder and are suggesting all kinds of interesting new accessories. It would seem that the manufacturers have become rash with the success they have enjoyed during the last few months, for never has the automobile industry been so profitable. The readjustment, after the slump several months ago, was made with astounding rapidity.

EXTREMES ARE AVOIDED

One finds the acme of good taste in miladi's town car this season. All extremes have been eliminated. The very low-hung cars have gone the way of the very high-hung, and now we have cars which are built low enough for comfort and still allow a graceful line. Of course, in this one feature alone there is a wide variety of styles, again dependent upon the particular taste of the buyer, but if there is any definite rule this season, it is that an unbroken line from the hood to the rear of the car is graceful. This is really the first consideration of the discriminating purchaser.

Next comes the color, another all-important item for the woman's town car, for in these busy days much time is spent in one's car. A color can make or mar a car with its soothing or disturbing effect, and the thoughtful woman takes all this into consideration. While the favored colors are not so sombre as they were last year, they are rich and warm, rather than striking. Just as the most popular color this season in women's clothes has been brown or some of its kindred tones, these shades have also found their way into the fashion world of motor cars. Even though a woman prefers some other shade for her gowns, brown will always harmonise if the shade is one of the rich new ones.

For those whose individuality must have further expression there are to be found any number of ideas. A well-known actress who is famous for her penchant for blue, has this season a robin's egg blue town car, with the windows and the lines of the car followed with a border of deeper blue and a thin line of deep coral—a delightful touch. The interior has the seats and cushions of tan broadcloth, and the other upholstery is done with a distinctly new tapestry cloth in two tones of tan. This new cloth is said to have been imported from Germany. It is found in delightful patterns and is a decided improvement over the striped materials, which have been in use for so many seasons here that they have rather worn out their welcome.

ROOM COMPARTMENTS

Another important consideration in designing a town car, which rivals the others just named, is to have enough compartments stowed away in unexpected nooks. Seats have such a fascinating way of bobbing out from some unknown region, more popularly from the very bottom of the car, and the space formerly occupied by them in the front can now be used for anything that one might care to carry, as an enthusiastic salesman explained in showing a car with an amazing interior the other day. Such compartments are also found back of the seats, under the seats, on the doors or hidden away back of vanity cases—all according to the demand of the prospective owner.

But of all the new ideas the greatest benefit for comfort are the larger tonneau seats, which were veritable armchairs in one car which whizzed down Fifth Avenue the other day. The car was painted Mojave brown—distinctly new—and the interior was lighter with dark brown leather piping—all very rich and lovely, but those armchairs quite eclipsed everything else, so luxurious did they seem with the rich upholstery, which was carried even to the arms.

There is a decided absence of superfluous equipment in the smartest cars. It is a rare thing now to find draperies that a few seasons ago were considered all important in the good cars. There is a tendency to have smaller windows—some are even dispensing with them altogether at the back of their cars—and the shades for them are extremely inconspicuous. Even the speaking tubes are concealed where they do not detract from the charming simplicity of design. To offset the process of elimination, however, there has been one important addition. Many of the better cars now have neatly upholstered plugs hung on the windows, serving the utilitarian purpose of keeping the windows from rattling.

VANITY CASES SMALLER

The vanity cases grow smaller and less feminine. There has been much speculation as to the reason for this marked change, but it is very simple. It is merely that cosmetics are not so popular among smart women as they once were and the vanity bag a woman carried is usually sufficient for her needs. Space is only given to a few of the necessities in case miladi wishes to replenish her supply and the room formerly given over to these vanities is now used for smoking things. The familiar clock is often absent.. A practical touch is given in a dust-proof vanity case which was seen on a smart battleship gray car, with the most up-to-date trappings. Although the interior, also of gray, was extremely plain, secret compartments revealed the thought that had been put into its design, and the otherwise plain vanity case was useful to the last degree.

Designers appear to have appreciated the value of a touch of black in the decorative scheme, both within and without the car. Distinctive new hardware is of ebony combined with sterling silver or nickel and is a very smart touch for any car. Vanity cases are sometimes of ebony. One very chic car about town is of two tones of gray with the same shades carried into the interior. A suggestion of black is found in a narrow line that outlines the hood, windows and body, while the interior hardware is of ebony and silver. There is an unusual touch in the monogram which is woven in black in the gray carpet between the tonneau seats.

But smart and correct and distinctive as the town cars are this season, they cannot begin to have the license for individualism that is found in the country car. If one really wishes to witness flights of fancy he needs only to observe some of the new roadsters, or many of them, for all are different and the ideas worked out are really a revelation. From the new body lines to the colors and accessories there are all sorts of new features. Not only is the equipment for these cars new, but there are added comforts and conveniences in these remarkable machines. They are seen in much greater numbers about town now and their brightness and sprightliness has added a pleasant note among the less brilliant ones.

One of the newer of the roadsters is painted in salmon pink, with lines of deep red, truly a dashing combination, but quite interesting in this particular machine. But even so dashing a color scheme faded when one examined the interior of the car. The seat is upholstered with dark red leather, and all the hardware is of nickel. The rear disappearing seat is treated in the same way, and between it and the front is a square box with an opening at each end of the car for a golf bag—cumbersome instruments, which are so much a part of country life and which have always been so difficult to transport. The space back of the rear seat is divided into two compartments, one of which holds a complete little icebox for refreshments and the other holds a small week-end trunk.

The icebox idea seems to have definitely caught on, for several have been seen in the newer models. A French blue roadster has one under the front seat, accessible from both a side opening and the rear seat. On this car the golf bag is carried on a rack at the back.

P. C. Berkhout

P. C. Berkhout, of Hackensack, N. J., has invented a water bicycle that weighs 90 pounds. It can sustain a weight of 250 pounds and has a speed of 10 miles an hour.

Studebaker Weaves 71 Years' Experience Into Car Building

BY H. B. HARPER
(Sales Manager, The Studebaker Corporation)

Building a closed car is like building a house. More than a solid foundation is required. There must be substantial side walls, the proper kind of roof and high class interior fittings. It is impossible to skimp on materials and workmanship and build a closed car body that will endure.

The increasing number of closed cars being produced now, as compared with previous years, is simply in line with the determination of automobile makers to meet a well defined and growing demand. The closed car has been taken out of the "luxury" class. The lower prices, due to larger production and the improvements in construction and appointments, have made closed cars constantly more attractive to purchasers.

The facilities of the manufacturer have an important bearing upon the quality of closed car bodies and the cost of building them. The Studebaker closed body plants, excelling in facilities those of any other motor car manufacturer, contain 1,150,000 square feet of floor space, represent an investment of $6,000,000 and employ 3,000 men. The steel, lumber, glass, cloth and other materials required for the operation of this body represent an inventory investment of $3,000,000. The dies and tools used in forming the metal panels of the bodies alone, as a single item, cost in excess of $750,000.

The seventy-one years' experience Studebaker has had in the realm of coach building proves that body strength, weight, resistance to shock and freedom from annoying rattles must be constantly subjected to searching analysis and later to grueling road tests under every possible condition of road and weather. The exact position of a screw in the framework upon which the body metal is mounted is carefully studied and exactly specified, for upon such details as these depends the lasting quality of the product.

In the building of the framework of a Studebaker closed body all pillars, roof rails, doors and supporting members are made from selected ash and subjected to rigid inspection through the various stages of manufacture.

In order to prevent shrinking, warping or swelling, the entire frame is dipped in a huge vat of oil and paint. Doors are hung on three sturdy hinges. Two heavy rubber bumpers, mechanically adjustable for wear, take care of any transverse vibration.

Bracing where the greatest strains occur is important, and in this connection it may be mentioned that there is a total of eight braces in the front end of the body alone. This gives an idea of the painstaking construction that is carried out through the entire body.

Hints To Autoists

Nearly 80 percent of the carbon deposit in the motor comes from the gasoline and not from the burning of motor oil.

Perfect vaporisation of the gasoline means more thorough combustion and consequently less carbon deposit.

Use a thinner grade of oil in winter. Cold weather causes oil to thicken.

It is necessary to have a rather light-bodied, free flowing oil when the splash type of lubrication system is used. If a heavy grade of oil is used, particularly in cold weather, the parts will be insufficiently lubricated until the engine is thoroughly warmed up.

Seventy-five percent of motor troubles will be traceable to the ignition system. And 90 percent of those will be due to neglect. Get out instruction book and turn to "Ignition."

The Days Of Handcraft

I am one of those who deeply regret the disappearance of the handcraftsman in any country. I deeply regret the crowding-out of existence by the standardised factory of the artisan's shop which bore its owner's name and reflected his personality. In that shop industry was life functioning freely and artistically on all its sides. . . . Industrial artists created in town and city nooks and corners over which hung the mystical haze of romance. . . . The truth and integrity of their minds, such as is reflected, for example, in old New England furniture, hallowed the work of their hands. They loved their labor, because it was an intellectual and moral exercise; it was of the nature of prayer in its spontaneity and dignity.

Then the customer was a connoisseur. He sought the artisan's wares as a lover. The desired article was to him a complement of his own personality. He sought the elegance of quality, and not the vulgarity of quantity; he desired the products of genius to live with, and not mere shining objects to display to the eyes of the curious. There were elite in those days. There was poetry in industry and deep and spiritual appreciation of its intensely human products. The hoard was small, but the heart was great.

I deeply regret the passing of that mode of life. And it is one of the significant signs of the times that the better minds among men today long for it as those who long for the morning. The very stupendous extent of the factory itself and its standardised products tend to create such longing. The seekers after hand made articles today are not considered retrogressive, but artistic in taste—Abraham Mitrie Rihbany, in "Wise Men."

Pennsylvania Has Many Motor Cars

Pennsylvania has more registered motor vehicles than all the New England States, and more than Great Britain, Ireland and France combined.

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For sport and pleasure TRIUMPH Cycles are second to none. Regarded as being all that can be desired in Cycle construction, their absolute dependability under all conditions is unique. Let your mount be a TRIUMPH.

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Studebaker Outsells All Other Makes of Cars (*except Ford*) in America's Largest City

In New York City—the most competitive automobile market in the world—more new Studebaker Automobiles were registered during 1921 than any other make of car with the exception of Ford.

Studebaker's position as the world's largest producer of six-cylinder motor cars is due to the widespread popularity of its products.

SOLE AGENTS
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd
SHANGHAI

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Studebaker

BACKED BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SIX-CYLINDER CARS AND
SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR AND MOTOR COMPANY SERVICE

DUNLOP

TRACTION
CORD
TYRES

AN IMPORTANT BUYING POINT

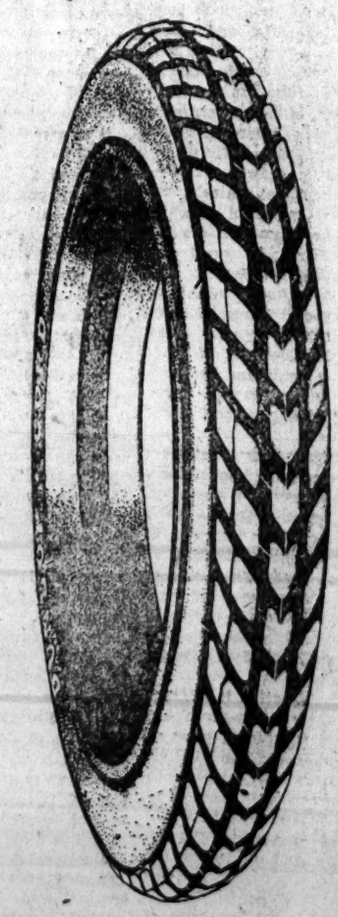
All Dunlop Cord Tyres Are Oversize

Such is not the case with certain other makes of tyres, and in comparing prices or when buying a Cord Tyre the Motorist should satisfy himself that he is obtaining an oversize.

A Dunlop Cord Tyre of 105 m/m section is approximately the same size as 120 m/m section fabric tyre.

In the same way a Dunlop Cord 4" section is approximately the same size as 4½" section fabric tyre, and so it is with all sizes of Dunlop Cord Tyres.

It will be obvious to the Motorist that unless he obtains an oversize cord tyre he is getting considerably less value than he should do.



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Better Motor Cars This Year; Improvements In New Models

Production was the big 1922 feature in the motor car industry. The year witnessed a regrouping of manufacturers which, if not split up in 1923, will lead to the severest competition, with pronounced overproduction, before six months of the new year have passed. The light six, selling at G. $1,000 and under, and the low-priced closed cars are partly responsible for the condition. There is a decided increase in sizes of low price, due mainly to the effort of Continental in producing its new model 6-Y engine. With a six at G.$900 or thereabouts the makers of fours have had something to think about.

Practically every manufacturer of note has a low-priced closed car which sells from G.$75 to $250 more than the standard touring car. This tempts the buyer who wants the closed car with open-car money. He gets it either in a four or a six at about the same price. Thus we have an industry that in 1923 will produce a majority of closed models, with the open type consisting principally of so-called sport cars. For a long time to come these will be the two types produced, and the touring models, of years gone by will be as obsolete as the fabric tire.

There are now approximately 120 well-established automobile manufacturers. They provide about 600 models, the open and closed styles being about equal. The average price percent will fall around G.$700. A good guide to relative price values over a period of years is gained from the average of list prices of all touring models. For 1923 the average list price is $2,100. Last January it was $2,350. In January, 1921, it was $2,700. The lowest mark ever reached was in 1916, when the average list price was $1,600. The price curve is quickly dropping to that level, and if the anticipated production figures of the manufacturers are any indication of coming competition, we shall very quickly see a lower list price. This will result purely from production, because material and labor prices do not seem to come down.

In the engine field 65 manufacturers produce their own. This is more than 50 percent. Only 39 produce their own clutches, 42 produce their own transmissions, 40 their own axles, 20 their own universal joint, and 15 their own frames. In a few cases a concern will buy units and pay extra to the parts maker to have certain refinements.

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS

Out of 120 different chassis on the market for 1923 every one shows some mechanical betterments, mainly in the frame, brakes, crankshafts and other parts which affect balance and smoothness. Front-end drives and springs have come in for some attention, but clutches, transmissions and rear axles have had little, if any, attention. The smaller items of the chassis—lubrication, body mounting, controls, etc. —have been improved in many cars. In few instances are the cars altogether new or is the design startlingly different. The public will doubtless soon hear of the new air-cooled General Motors product, which is expected to be built by the Chevrolet division. Air-cooling is being and has been studied by every manufacturer capable of doing experimental work.

Another interesting announcement will come soon from at least one manufacturer with respect to four-wheel brakes. During 1923 there will be four concerns, at least, to announce this form of construction. One large producer intended to announce his four-wheel brake model at the show and then decided to withhold it; a maker of mediumpriced cars did the same thing.

The engine situation is interesting There are eighty-three six-cylinder cars ranging in price all the way from G.$975 to $10,900, and only about thirty-three four-cylinder cars ranging from $393 to $5,000. This represents a gain of about 3 percent for the six-cylinder class, and carries out the predictions made a year or two ago that the six would gain. While it looks as though the low price of the six might crowd out the four, it is hardly to be expected that the four ever will go out because of the immence number of buyers who choose a vehicle on an economy basis alone. On a production basis the four is supreme because of Ford, Dodge, Overland, Chevrolet, etc., the production of these constituting more than 70 percent of the industry's total. But the six seems to be crowding a certain class of four-cylinder cars. There is no doubt about the six being smoother, easier to handle, and in most cases it is faster. It costs a little more to operate, but the buyer is satisfied to pay the slightly added cost to get the freedom from vibration. It is predicted that the four-cylinder car will in a few years be made solely in the lowest-price class. Here are the percentage figures as regards the number of cylinders:

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Fours					
32.3	32.0	30.9	37.1	31.7	28.9
Sixes					
50.0	53.0	38.9	50.9	53.5	61.8
Eights					
13.4	11.0	7.9	10.0	8.5	8.6
Twelves					
4.3	4.0	2.3	2.0	1.3	0.7

Nearly every manufacturer casts the cylinders in one block, except in the case of eights and twelves, where divided blocks are simpler. The castings are much better than in years past, especially with respect to uniformity of material. The blocks have been further improved by more careful manufacture to get the cylinder bores proved by more careful manufacture to get uniformity of diameter. This, together with piston fit and piston and connecting rod alignment, has been the cause of much engine trouble. So-called blowbys, oil-pumping and kindred troubles are eliminated to a large degree by the more careful manufacture.

Engine forms of the overhead-valve type have increased, and the L-head construction has lost some 5 percent. There is hardly a good reason for this in view of the recently discovered advantage of the L-head. Even though the overhead is acknowledged to be noisier than the L-head—and noise is still a bugbear of engineers—the overhead engine persists in gaining. I hardly believe this will continue unless air cooling comes in with a rush and this is for the future. Considering the production of cars and not the different models, the L-head has the field to itself with Ford, Dodge, Overland, Hupmobile, all three Studebakers, all the Continental engines, Maxwell and Hudson, as adherents of the L-head type.

WORKING FOR COMFORT

One of the engineering studies which have helped considerably to make driving pleasurable is that of balance. This concerns every moving part of the engine, but principally the crankshaft and the pistons. In all engines the crankshaft at some time or other deflects (bends), and this change in shape causes the parts attached to it to be pulled or pushed out of their normal positions. These changes of position and shape cause vibrations to set up. They are destructive of bearings, reduce power and increase fuel consumption. The four-cylinder engine vibrates more than the six, no matter how the design is altered, but some fours have been "smoothed out" in excellent fashion by increasing the stiffness of the shaft or by fitting more bearings and also by using aluminum pistons.

It is agreed that the larger the shaft diameter the stiffer it becomes and the more likely it is to withstand stresses tending to bend it. Also the more bearing supports used the less the tendency for the shaft to bow between bearings. One engineer states that with the proper crankshaft design and correct oiling system no more than two bearings are needed, and he has produced a two-bearing six of remarkable smooth running to prove it. There are few who agree that this two-bearing six always will run smoothly after bearing wear has occurred or after it has been repaired and the shaft returned to position out of alignment, a condition quite easy to get with two bearings. Two very large producers of four-cylinder cars have found it necessary to use aluminum pistons to get more smoothness.

One manufacturer of fours (Gardner) has designed a five-bearing engine to get further smoothness. In the big production fours of low price vibration comes about not alone because of the light shaft and heavy pistons but also because of the unevenness of size of the combustion chambers so that one cylindeer will fire with more force than another.

Continental engines for passenger cars are now nearly all four-bearing, sixes and they are remarkable smooth for big-production jobs. This type of engine is used on more than forty chassis, while only about thirty use three-bearing sixes. Ten four-cylinder jobs have two-bearings and twice that number have three-bearings. The eights are nearly all three-bearing; two are five-bearing.

REDUCTION OF NOISE

Engine quietness is an absolute essential and every engineer is watching for ways to reduce noise. In any engine the greatest noise is made by the timing drive or "front end." Dovelopment here has been somewhat odd. A number of years ago we had straight-teeth spur gearing, which was very noisy, and so the silent chain was introduced; but chain troubles were so many that engineers returned to the gear drives to further develop them. Then came helical gearing, and this was improved upon by using cloth gears and composition types in mesh with steel or bronze. This gave a fairly quiet drive, but in big production extreme care cannot be taken, especially in assembling, and this results in an occasional run of noisy front ends.

Perhaps many readers who drive cars have heard certain makes of cars with "howling" engine gears. This is incurable except by changing the whole set of gears and doing the assembling carefully. It was argued that the silent chain front end was quiet to begin with and remained quiet, and that no doubt it could be developed so that the trouble from chain stretch could be overcome. This has been done in the new forms of chain with automatic adjustment or with manual adjustment that is quick and easy to make. The automatic has worked out very well. If it continues to show such good results, we may look to see practically the whole industry go to the silent chain front-end drive. Continental engines for nearly all cars now use this form, Jordan, I believe, being the man who insisted upon Continental adopting it. It was one of the most progressive moves ever made by a large engine manufacturer.

CARBURETOR DEVELOPMENT

Carburetors are at a standstill with respect to development. A big advance will come when more manufacturers follow the examples of Franklin and Rickenbacker in fitting air cleaners to the carburetors. The cleaner is comparatively inexpensive, and even though the present forms are not all to be desired, they do prevent a great amount of gritty material from getting into the cylinders and scoring the surfaces.

In the matter of fuel feed we have the vacuum tank still standard. In the past one form of tank has had a monopoly due to patent conditions, but now comes a system that does not ure intake manifold vacuum, but employs that vacuum in an oil pump. Haynes has adopted this system, which, in addition to being a good fuel feed, acts as a safeguard to the engine, because if the oil pump does not pump, then fuel does not flow and the engine will stop.

Cooling of engines is still waiting for development. Air cooling is getting a great deal of attention, but our cars are practically all water-cooled, because we have been unable so far to get the desired performance and quietness from air coolers. If we can run up our engine temperatures from around 170-180 to far above 212 degrees Fehrenheit, we shall undoubtedly get an unheard degree of economy, but this must be had without disturbing engine quietness. Air coolers now lack power per unit of weight and per dollar spent to make them, and they cost more to maintain mechanically when trouble does come than a water cooler of the same power. One thing likely to upset the air-cooled engine advance is the national distribution of the anti-knock compound, tetra-ethyl-lead, which General Motors has announced a dozen times.

If motorists could get this or some similar anti-knock compound, compression ratios could be carried much higher than now (4.5 to 1 is generally used), with the result that power would go up and fuel consumption down. We then could use much smaller engines. As it is now manufacturers must ship engines with different compression ratios for different sections of the country in order to obtain the same standard of performance. It is surprising that with the acknowledged troubles incident to Winter operation only about twenty manufacturers fit some form of engine temperature control, that is, a water thermostat or a radiator shutter. In cold sections of the country the owners themselves install a shutter.

ENGINE OILING CHANGES

Engine oiling has come in for a few changes. It is now almost universal to feed the main bearings under pressure directly from the pump. In a great many cases the lower rod bearings are pressure-fed through ducts in the crankshaft from the main bearings. Spray from the rod ends oils the pistons and cylinders. High pressure usually is employed, which is rather disappointing in view of the advantages of low pressure high-volume (using large bearing clearances).

Electrical equipment in some instances is in need of refinement. The fact that better electrical equipment is not used is due mostly to the car manufacturers' insistence upon purchasing on a price basis. When a large producer can get spark plugs for less than four cents each and a starting and lighting outfit for less than $20 complete it is hard to expect producers of these parts to show quality in addition. It is remarkable what such makers can do for so little money, even though a dollar or so must be paid as royalty on a Bendix drive, which is the form used on most starting motors.

The dry plate type of clutch has gained, but new forms are to be seen. For several years one large producer has had a virtual monopoly, because of his ability to sell cheaply. His design rendered the clutch easy to make and car manufacturers bought this particular type. As is usually the case with a monopoly, competition steps in. This year we have it in clutches, and we shall see some clutch development. The multiple disc clutch, acknowledged to be better in some respects, costs too much to produce and doesn't return as much in service. It costs considerably more to maintain. The single or twin plate in type is the one that will be seen in numerous forms during 1923.

TRANSMISSION THE SAME

The transmission of the three-speed selective type seems hard to improve. Many factories have done considerable work in the hope of quieting gears, but apart from that the transmission has not been improved. As now made the housing is usually of malleable cast iron, in few instances it is of aluminum, and the shafts are mounted on ball or roller bearings, or they run in a bronze bushing in the case. Eighty-seven percent of the chassis are the unit power plant form of construction (engine, clutch, transmission in one unit). This is about the same number as last year. Mounting the transmission separately is used on about 12 percent of the chassis. The obsolete rear-axle mounting has but one follower.

Except for the shaft between clutch and transmission in separately mounted installations, the fabric universal has not gained much. The propeller shaft universals are still of the metal type but many forms this year use oil lubrication for the joints. Grease-packed universals still are used on the majority of cars.

Torque members have been improved in many cases. Peerless uses a torque arm with a fabric connection at the front so that the torque reaction is eased as much as possible. Hotchkiss drive (in which the rear springs push the car and absorb rear axle twist) has a majority following with 63 percent of the chassis using it. This form requires good spring and works best with semi-elliptics. It is for this reason and also for cheapness that semi-elliptics are used on 78 percent of the chassis. Cantilever in some form comes second with close to 14 percent. About eight other forms comprise the other 8 percent.

The three-quarters floating type of rear axle has lost some ground. The floating and semi-floating have gained somewhat. Semi-floating now leads.

FOUR BRAKES COMING

Braking has been studied closely, but little can be done to improve rear wheel brakes to make them hold better at speed. There is but one solution now: that our car speeds are up fairly high and our braking systems not much better than they were when the car speeds were down about 25 percent, and that is brakes on all wheels. Europe has taken to four-wheel brakes in all classes of cars. It is a matter of cost again, and a car manufacturer dislikes to add cost and a little complication when big production is in sight. But four-wheel brakes will come and in 1924 every axle maker will have brakes fitted to the front axle. With such brakes properly designed skidding is reduced and the car will stop smoothly and quietly at sixty miles per hour without dragging the tires over the ground.

Rear axle gears, with the exception of those used in the Ford, are spiral bevel. Ford alone uses straight bevel, even the new Star using the advanced form. Chevrolet changed to spiral bevel in 1922. Even with this quiet tooth form gear noises develop, slight, but nevertheless troublesome. In some axles only one side of the gear teeth are finished, hence there is a noise when the car coasts. This is objectionable and should be corrected. In the newer designs of axles the pinion shaft has an outer bearing. This is known as the straddle type pinion. The outer bearing helps to keep the pinion and ring gear in better mesh for a longer period. Timken has led the way in this respect, The Timken tapered roller bearing is still the accepted form, though the spiral roller has a good following for certain classes of installations.

In the matter of wheels, every one has noticed the increase in the disc form. It seems to have stopped suddenly during the year as it was expected that the whole industry would accept this form in place of wood, it is purely a question of public acceptance of a form judged by appearance.

Autoist To Climb Snowy Mountain In "Special"

Pittsfield, mass., (by mail).—Snow-filled roads have no terrors for Cortlandt Field Bishop, who is known throughout the Berkshire district as an enthusiastic motorist. He has ordered a special automobile from Paris which is guaranteed to drive through drifts ten feet deep. He expects to make his annual trip to the summit of Greylock Mountain in this car on the last day of the year.

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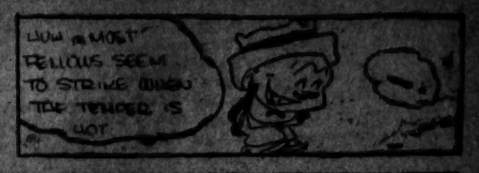

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1923

RECS AGAIN WIN FROM ENGINEERS

First League Champions On Long End Of 6-0 Game

CLUB SECONDS UP

Lusitano Beats Rangers 7-0; Customs Team Hits S.P.S.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
FIRST LEAGUE
Recs 6, Engineers 0.
SECOND LEAGUE
S. F. C. 3, Recs 0.
Lusitano 7, Rangers 0.
Customs 4, S. P. S. 1.

BY "WHISTLE"

The football game between the Recs and Engineers was the chief attraction at the Race Course yesterday.

The Recs were playing a double event as their second team were playing the Club on the Police ground. They had easy money with the Engineers and were booked to win in any case, but Marshall going off hurt early in the game, the Engineers had the thin end.

The Recs had a surprise however in the second league game, losing to the Club 2-1, but as the Club were playing Goldman in goal, in a second league fixture, a protest will probably produce a replay.

RECS vs. ENGINEERS

As was expected the Recs annexed the points in this game, but they were not so very superior in the early part. The Engineers had the wind and after a breakaway start by the Recs, they began to press, Wilson and Morris going strong on the left. A fine run through by Wilson gave Falconer a lovely chance but he walked too long.

A corner followed for the Recs, and things looked dangerous, when Crawford cleared finely. Again the Engineers went to it and Clarke breaking through sent a beauty across, Marshall rushed in and looked certain but Turner cleared in the nick of time, and his boot finished in Marshall's ribs, laying that player out, and though he came back after an interval, he was all in and soon retired finally.

But even with ten against them, the Recs were a long time registering, several promising chances going astray. Sofoulis made one nice opening for Johansson but the latter put across.

EVANS STARTS

The Engineers were still going strong, though their forward line was disorganised by Wilson going half, and at last a nice movement put the Recs one up, they came down in line and Sofoulis passing to Evans the latter beat Howard with a nice clean shot.

Continued pressure by the Recs produced several chances, but they were refused—on one occasion Howard had run out to clear and Witschi had an open goal, but fooled his shot. He redeemed it soon after however, when he beat Howard with a screw rising shot after some good wing combination with Johansson.

A long spell of midfield play ensued and neither side looked like scoring until a nice front line movement brought the Recs down and Sofoulis put out to G. Johannson, who slipped, and shot over, and the Recs were two up at half-time.

RECS SCORE TWO

The second half opened dramatically, the Recs going clean away and adding two straight off. Witschi woke up on the left, and tricking Oliveros, passed to Sofoulis, who was unmarked, and he beat Howard easily. A corner occurred directly after and Evans netted from a melee in the goal mouth.

The Engineers were still trying and Morris tried a couple, but the defense were not giving much chance for shooting, and Wade saved easily.

The Recs had a rest for a bit and then the left wing began again Johansson placing for Sofoulis who put in number five. The Engineers kept on getting near goal but couldn't finish, though they looked like it. When Wilson smacked the ball to Clarke, the referee did not see it, but Turner did, and he got to Clarke just in time to save a certain goal.

Wade was called on to save from Crawford and Falconer, but for most of the rest of the game it was practice for the Recs forwards and Howard who was playing well in goal for the Engineers.

Just before the finish, Evans add-

(Continued on Page 2)

Gene Sarazen

GENE Sarazen, open golf champion, is shown giving public instruction on the links at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City. This photograph shows the champion making an iron shot.

SCHEDULE ISSUED FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT PARIS

The seventh world Olympiad will be held at Paris next year, starting on January 20 with ten days of winter sports.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son of Shanghai have furnished the following information concerning these international events, competitions, fetes and functions and the dates on which they are to be held which are as follows:—

Winter sports: January 20 to February 5, (10 days).

Rugby Football: May 3 to May 19, (16 days).

Football: May 15 to Whit Monday (26 days).

Polo: June 19 to July 4, (15 days).

Rifle Shooting: June 21 to June 29, (9 days).

Commerative Fete: June 23. Morning Service at Notre Dame and Afternoon, Sorbonne.

Opera: Tuesday, June 24, special evening entertainment.

Fencing: June 28 to July 8, (11 days).

Functions: July 3. Congress of the International Federations. Reception at 4 p.m. at Elysee and Banquet at 8 p.m.

Opening of games: July 5. Ceremonial opening of games and Procession of the Nations.

Athletics: July 5 to July 13, (9 days).

Greco-Roman Wrestling: July 6 to July 9, (4 days).

Wrestling: July 10 to July 13, (4 days).

Sculling: July 10 to July 14, (5 days).

Pentathlon modern: July 12 to July 17, (6 days).

Banquet: July 13 at 3 p.m.

Lawn Tennis: July 13 to July 20, (8 days).

Swimming: July 13 to July 20, (8 days).

Boxing: July 15 to July 20, (6 days).

Gymnastics: July 17 to July 23, (7 days).

Demonstration: Popular Games, July 17 to July 23, (7 days).

French Boxing and Sword Sticks: demonstration, July 20.

Putting the Weight: July 21 to July 24, (4 days).

Basque Pelote: Demonstration, July 21 to July 24, (4 days).

Horse Riding: July 21 to July 27, (7 days).

Cycling: July 23 to July 27, (5 days).

Yachting: July 24 to July 27, (4 days).

Termination of Games: Sunday July 27.

Marines Quintet Would Come Here

The Peking Marines, slated to win the basketball championship of North China, desire to make a trip to Shanghai to play local quintets.

Captain C. McL. Lott, Athletic Officer of the Legation Guard has broadcast a challenge to the Shanghai teams and the Foreign League directors are considering bringing the leather necks down from the cold Northern city.

It is hoped to arranage games for the Marines with Shanghai foreign and Chinese teams.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

(Shanghai is a funny old place. We growl at it. We curse it at times. We long for long leave, and yet when we get back we say something like this: "Well, the Old Country is all right, but I'm glad to get back to dear old Shanghai." Isn't that a fact?).

The winds that blow from England
No eastward summons bring,
Nor envy we the melody
Your London minstrels sing;
Each to his own as fancy please—
But we all think the tones
Of all the stars were not by far
Much better than Tom Jones.

* * *

We travel in the U.S.A.,
Enjoy its balmy clime,
We find that we can buy much more
With every little dime;
But one thing we can beat them in,
Maskee, how great their pelf,
When asking for a whiskey neat
The boy says: "Help yourself."

* * *

Back in the early ages,
When life was new and gay,
A laughing god, with magic rod
Put in an idle day;
He took an equaterial June,
The high winds of the north,
And gave us yearly the typhoon
With all its mighty wrath.

* * *

He chose the crags of Snowdon,
The rolling prairies too,
He planted these with little trees
He brought from Timbuctoo;
With products of that funny place
He pleased both Wang and Soo,
He gathered us from every race
And mailed us up Whangpoo.

* * *

Maskee those dear old London fogs,
Or San Francisco's breeze;
Maskee poor Ireland's hills and bogs,
Or Gorgonzola's cheese;
They that have eyes and with them see,
Who knoweth their desire,
Their famed Whangpoo will always please
And hold their heart's entire.

* * *

THE A. D. C. BUSY

"Tom Jones" said farewell to a packed house last night. The production has been a success in every way. Not only has it drawn big audiences to all performances, but it has called forth enthusiastic applause. It has introduced to us a number of new players who made instantaneous successes, but it has also presented in new roles many old favorites with equal success.

Among the new comers Mrs. Stewardson stands out. She didn't only look charming, but her acting was convincing, and both in singing and speaking her enunciation was a delight. We hope to see much more of this lady.

Mrs. Isenman again scored. But she is always good and therefore always a favorite. She's a worker. "Tom Jones" has been a triumph for Mrs. Chris Wingrove. I have had the pleasure of seeing her in a number of parts—parts that stretched from Shakespeare's Olivia to the low comedy girl in the Belle of New York. She seemed perfectly at home in the Sixteenth century or the Twentieth. In the present production she was somewhere in the Eighteenth. Acting, speaking, singing and dancing saw the clever actress splendid.

Mr. Raggett came out of his first ordeal well. No one doubts his voice. It is of fine range and beautiful quality. He has a fine presence and looked well. He is sure to be welcome in future productions. Mr. Donne as usual got the house. I think the secret of his continued success is his personal enjoyment in every part that he portrays. He is a delight to work with. "Benjamin Partridge" is another character that he can hang up in his gallery of fine art.

To Mr. Reg. Wingrove, Mr. Jack Raynes and everyone connected with "Tom Jones" our heartiest congratulations on a well deserved popular production.

* * *

A. D. C. IN VAUDEVILLE

The Club is making up for lost time. It has to get through a whole lot of work before the Gilbert and Sullivan Company arrive. Lots of money wanted to pay for the alterations! Playgoers are therefore tempted to pay up—but only in return for good stuff.

Mena Silas, S. J. Deeks and E. S. Wilkinson have been busy for some time arranging a monster program for next Saturday. I've been talking to the energetic trio and the items they have got together are bound to please. There is any amount of variety, and it is impossible to mention all the good things that they are putting on.

Steve Deeks has scored a hit in persuading that fine musician Maestro Paci, to grace the Lyceum boards. We have generally had to look at his back, and only got a glimpse of his face when we clapped and clapped and clapped. Now we are to see the other side. He will be the principal character in a charming setting, and the tableau will have this extra joy—Paci will play the piano. You have already been told what the item is. So the number is to be a joy to the eyes and ears.

In direct contrast to this but of artistry is a scene where laughter is bound to reign supreme on the dark side of the footlights. I am told that our noble special constables have a scene all their own. Yes sir, Mr. Beatty will be there—right on the

(Continued on Page 2)

Squires Leads In Scoring; Good Basketball Games Scheduled This Week

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

The chief interest this week will be centered in the last game between the Blues and the Bearcats, which will be played on the Y.M.C.A. floor, Thursday evening. The contests between these two teams have thus far drawn large crowds, and although the League winners have taken two out of three from Irle's quintet, the coming match will be close, as the Rowing Clubbers play without Goldman and Coulcher, who will be absent on the Interport Football trip.

Thursday's game between the two School teams should also be a hummer but the S. A. S. should win, as they have copped three straights from the Public this season.

The Blues, who have led over most of the season, will finish in first place, probably one or two games ahead of the American School. The Blues have a nicely balanced team with Carl Neprud at center, Goldman and Coulcher at forward and the Nash brothers at guard. The team has lost only one game, this season, to Kenny Irle's Bearcats, and they have won thirteen straight games since.

The American School cinched second place by easily defeating the Bearcats last week by a score of 35 to 11. Great credit is due Coach Leland Edmunds for the good showing the team has made this year. Starting with only one regular from last year, he has turned out a team that has proved a serious contender for the pennant. Roy Squires, star center, and a mainstay on the team for four years, also leads the circuit in number of baskets scored. Squires is a junior at the S.A.S., and will lead the team to even greater success in the future.

The Bearcats easily hold third place, and Ross's striped crew have fourth, with the Public School a game and a half behind.

In individual scoring Roy Squires took a great spurt, scoring fourteen baskets in last week's game with the Stripes. He is seven baskets ahead of Coulcher, the Blue forward ace.

The leading scorers follow:

Roy Squires, American School	80
Coulcher, Blues	73
Ross, Stripes	67
Gray, Bearcats	63
Neprud, Blues	60
Roxburgh, Bearcats	59
Goldman, Blues	58
Irle, Bearcats	55
Dud Squires, American School	54
Shipley, American School	53
Levis, Public School	51

LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	Pct.
Blues	16	1	.941
American School	13	4	.767
Bearcats	11	6	.647
Stripes	5	12	.294
Public School	3	13	.187
Whites	2	14	.125

The games this week are as follows:

Monday, 5:30 and 6:30 at Rowing Club, Blues vs. Stripes American School vs. Whites.

Tuesday, 9:00, at Y.M.C.A. Bearcats vs. Public School.

Thursday, 8:00, and 9:00 at Y.M.C.A. American School vs. Public School, Blues vs. Bearcats.

BARRETT IS BEATEN BY JOHNSON

Champion Wins Billiard Match Easily; Score Is 800-515

GETS EARLY LEAD

Average Is But 9.5; Johnson's Best Break Is 72

LAST NIGHT'S GAME

R. C. K. Johnson 800
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett 515

TUESDAY'S GAME

Mr. R. P. Phillips versus Mr. Lopes at the Marine Engineers Institute. One session of 800 points, starting at 8:30 o'clock.

Playing a safe, steady and consistent game, punctuated by brilliant shots—many of them spectacular—Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, Shanghai title holder, eliminated Captain E. I. M. Barrett in the billiard championship tournament last night at the Marine Engineers Institute. Johnson won easily, 800 to 515.

Old Lady Luck was no friend of Captain Barrett, incidentally, for every tough shot the all-around athlete tried, something happened. Not that Johnson's victory is to be discounted. The man who will win another Shanghai championship without too much trouble this year deserved his victory last night. He played steadily and consistently, winning factors in any contest. He made unusual shots when necessary but relied as usual on his losing hazard in the middle pocket.

Johnson ran an average of 9.5 for the two sessions 3.2 better than Barrett's mark. The champ recorded a 72 break after dinner in addition to runs of 44, 41, 36, 30 and 28. Barrett's best after chow was 29. Twenty-four hours before he ran 100 unfinished against Tubby Wilson in a practice match on the same table.

CHAMP RUNS 72

Johnson started with an unfinished break of 49 when the bell rang for the second round and this he chased to a 72. Johnson's next best was a 36 which should have been better as he missed his in-off the red in the side pocket—a shot which is usually his meat.

The champ was playing a tight game, giving away nothing despite his big lead. At a later stage of the game when he was some 250 ahead he played three safeties in succession. Johnson played match billiards all the way.

The overwhelming defeat of Barrett was a surprise as it was thought that he would give Johnson a harder fight. The latter, while not at the top of his game last night, is by far the best amateur player who has held the title here for many years.

GETS EARLY LEAD

The champion had little difficulty in hopping off to a lead of 204 points in the early session because Captain Barrett failed to make a break better than 27. Johnson ran 50, 49, 49, 40, 36, 34 and several 20's, getting an average of 11.8. Barrett's average was but 5.8.

Johnson passed his second hundred but 61 points ahead of his opponent and then gradually increased the lead. Both men were playing very carefully and scoring was slow because of the tight play. Safeties were frequent and Johnson got the better of the tactics as he was the steadier.

When he had 234, the champion broke 49 after both players had sparred and jockeyed and safetied. Barrett followed the 49 with a miss but Johnson only got seven before he slipped up on an easy in-off. Both Barrett and Johnson missed frequently and it was some time before a 20 brought the champ his third century. He was 310 when Barrett had scored 176, but followed with a 34 break.

The counters again came slowly until Johnson started the unfinished 49 break which carried him through the first 400. Barrett quit for dinner with 196.

Miss Elizabeth Lennox And Jose Capablanca

MISS Elizabeth Lennox is the Women's chess champion of the world, but she loses no opportunity of improving her game. She is shown here getting pointers in New York from Jose Capablanca, world's champion.

Snow Obscures Targets But Rifle Men Make Good Scores At S. R. A. Shoot

The first February monthly competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held Friday morning. The weather conditions were bad owing to heavy downfall of snow which made the targets obscure and hard to shoot; despite this, many good scores were registered in the different classes. The condition for the shoot was Bisley Shooting at 200 yards with one sighter and 10 scoring shots.

The following are the results:

A1 CLASS

F. E. Hodges	48 (a)
C. M. Sequeira	47
R. I. Ito	45
A. M. Collaco	43
D. W. Kan	43
Geo. Lynch	42
H. Tobias	42
W. T. Rose	42
Y. C. Waung	39
J. S. Chen	38

A CLASS

B. S. Jenkins	45 (b)
Z. T. Yang	42
Y. Hori	41
H. J. Cordner	40
R. H. Ballock	40
M. Tsukasaki	35

B CLASS

J. Watson	45 (a)
D. Leighton	45
T. Oshima	43
R. Davie	42
G. Archer	41
P. A. da Costa	39
A. L. Mottu	38
J. W. Baldwin	36
V. Sharman	35
S. Masushita	34

C CLASS

A. C. Godby	41 (b)
N. S. Li	39
H. G. Maude	39
R. W. Burton	39
C. S. Kemp	37
K. T. Doo	35

D CLASS

C. H. Liu	44 (a)
H. S. Hoo	43
S. Ueyki	42
H. F. Kay	36
T. Fujii	36
L. Kennedy	33
L. K. Chu	33
R. Joseph	32
Y. C. Chu	31
N. Collaco	26
A. Ongetta	retired

(a) Winner of spoon and third leg on cup

(b) Winner of spoon and first leg on cup

ROSE IS BACK IN FORM; WINS HARRIERS RACE

The Shanghai Harriers had a training run over a course of about four and a half miles. It was decided at the last moment to bunch the fast and slows together. Over the first three miles the runners were paced by Tom McKenna, then young Fisher went up to the front only to be deposed of the lead by George Rose who has been off color for a few weeks past. On the start of the last mile run in the order was Rose, Chung and McKenna for the first three but here Jack Mears came into the running and, strong as an ox, he went after Rose. The two old contenders for premier honors of the Club had a dust-up finish, Rose arriving home first about five yards in front of Mears with Chung close up third. Chow, who has been running so well, met with a nasty fall, injuring his knee, but he kept on, finishing in sixth position.

Rose is now showing good form again and with the young blood which the Club has there will be a great race for the Club championship as several dark horses are in training.

The following were the first six men home:

1st	G. Rose
2nd	J. L. Mears
3rd	P. W. Chung
4th	J. E. Fisher
5th	T. McKenna
6th	C. Chow

Tom McKenna, the Harriers trainer, yesterday signed up a few more new runners and they look likely.

BECKETT IS NEXT OPPONENT FOR JACK DEMPSEY

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 9.—It is announced that Joe Beckett has signed articles to meet Jack Dempsey for the World's Heavyweight Championship in July or August at New York. The match is conditional on Beckett beating Dick Smith at Holland Park Hall on February 19.

ENGLAND HAS 244 BIG MATCH ON AT JOHANNESBURG

(Reuter's Service)

Johannesburg, Feb. 9.—Both South Africa and England have a win and a draw to their credit and the fourth test match, which opened today, is regarded as the decisive battle for cricket supremacy and has excited keen interest.

The weather was fine and the wicket perfect. There were 7,000 spectators.

The scores at the close of play were: England 244, South Africa eight for no wicket.

England made a feeble start, three wickets falling for 35, but after this a study partnership between Carr and Mead yielded 73, when Mead was dismissed for 38. Carr and Fender further advanced the total to 177 for 5 wickets. Carr's score was 63 and Fender made 44. Mann (34) and Kennedy (16) put on the finishing touches.

The African bowlers gave a very clever display throughout. Hall took six wickets for 82 and Blanckenberg two for 46.

Prince And Porter Not To Play Monday In Billiard Series

Messrs. J. W. Prince and C. W. Porter will not play their second round match in the Shanghai Billiard championship tournament tomorrow night at the American Club as previously announced.

Mr. Prince is ill and the game has been postponed until Mr. Porter returns from Hongkong after cleaning up the Colony billiardists in the interport matches. Messrs. Johnson and Porter and Captain Barrett make up the Shanghai billiard team which leaves on Wednesday for the South.

THIRD HUNT TO DR. DAVIS THIS SEASON

Robinson Gets Heavy-Weight Second Time; Grief Galore

HANDICAP TODAY

Nine Vixens And 53 Hounds To Chase Paper At Kiangwan

BY JOHNNY WALKER

Arising out of Correspondence appearing in our senior contemporary on the conductorship of the Municipal Band, the Inimitable One desires to absolutely contradict the rumor that he has consented to wield the joystick during the absence of Maestro Paci. This is rather a pity because rumor further had it that he would conduct the Sunday afternoon concerts wearing that decayed and mouldy once pink coat of his. And who could think of a finer sight than the Inimitable One lashing himself into a frenzy, gnashing his teeth on the band and lifting them up to higher flights of music than they ever reached before. And it's not to come off after all. What a loss!

And then there is another bird signing himself Double Bass (in bottle) who writes a delightful letter on the Paper Hunters' Low Intelligence and somehow connects it up with the Municipal Band. A lad of mirth and wit is Double Bass. His little picture of intellectual spectators studying Newton's law of gravitation at big jumps is excellent. What could be more delightful than seeing dear old Massey conforming to this law.

When you come to think of it, this has been a wonderful season so far, bar the dust. Fourteen Hunts, one extra Hunt and the Handicap. And with Chinese New Year, there is time yet for four or five more events. The welcome snow on Friday morning did a lot of good and all good riding men and true should chin chin joss for a little more.

HANDICAP TODAY

The Unofficial Handicap for this afternoon at Kiangwan has attracted quite a good entry. Nine Vixens and fifty-three Hounds are going to try conclusions with some of John's biggest jumps. The Scribe, who is a regular Grand Turk, had been told off to take care of the Vixens, but it is more than likely the Vixens will have to take care of him, for he is down and out with a hurt on his near side that prevents him from coughing or laughing or doing anything but cuss, which he is doing right cheerily at this moment.

A late night is not the best preparation for a Hunt, neither is a large tiffin party with roast turkey, stuffing, and a charming hostess, but all these things befell The Scribe who throughly enjoyed them, maskee the consequences.

So, sighing with repletion, in glorious sunshine with but little wind to the start where Hounds met opposite Beths Bung, at 3:30 yesterday. A large number of Young Men turned out to chase Ben o'the tribe o'Beith and Young Drakeford, who were the Foxes for this occasion.

It was easy to see the trail of the Foxes from the Start, for hopping across country were swarms of spectators, all making their way to the first jump, to wit, Dallas' Grave, there to receive ocular demonstration of Newton's law of gravitation and judging by the howls of ghoulish laughter the law was proved to the full. The exact number of Young Men doing the once-over here has not yet been properly computed but one disinterested observant Spectator says at least thirty Young Men hastily dismounted.

THE GRIEF GROWS

But worse was to come at the next jump, a little overworked this season, Clear Water, for here the Young Men fell like the English at Bannockburn. The leaders all cleared in splendid style but the rearguard became flotsam and jetsam. Grief galore. And whilst the vanguard went away in a cloud of dust over Rubicon Road and through Rubicon Creek—low water fortunately—the fallen ones put matters to right, salvaged their ponies, and trooped gaily away on scent. Spence cut his face rather badly but got up and went on with the game all the same. That's guts!

After Rubicon Creek, Hounds pushed away right front, to the New Platform approaching Moleskin but were soon at fault. A tallyho half a mile away quickly

saw them streaming in and out of a maze of lagoons to a bamboo spinney, where all had to go single file through a wade. Two more wades, and so out on to Yellow Joss Line, quite a novel method of approach, showing that the Paxes know the country inside out.

Hence across Monument Bridge and into the country due West to No. 8 Bridge, followed immediately by a very water wade. A lot of the Young Men slumped into a hole here and got wet. A golden rule is to hug the line of bridges as close as possible. For some reason the water is nearly always shallower there and the crossing easier.

SCRIBE HITS EARTH

Then away along a broad footpath, which was nevertheless bad galloping, for grips were numerous, then sharp right through a narrow village and over a bridge. Just before reaching this spot, Scribe and his pony came down an awful smeller in a two-foot grip, why or wherefore can't be explained. Pony rolled on Scribe, rolled off again and got up, but The Scribe couldn't straighten himself out at all. But angels bright and fair, Bertie Burkill, Archibald Rose (and was it Trotsky?) came along and lent a hand. Good lads all of you and many thanks.

In much discomfort Scribe followed on the trail, nobody in sight but Tug Wilson, and after another wade, saw in the far distance some Pink Coats going into Obstruction Wade. From this he guessed the Finish would be Forth and here he met up with a little group who decided to go by a short cut to the Finish.

Dr. Davis won the Hunt on Sherwood for the third time this season. He's going some is that lad. It appears the route lay by Mrs. Soyka's, which has been cut out and now makes a formidable jump. About here the galloping doctors got the lead and went like hell.

Dr. Billinghurst might have won had he not gone wrong, which is a pity, because we should all like to see the gallant doctor do the trick again, 'ere he rolls his rug for other climes. Young Pollock made a good try for his Pink but game little doctor Davis beat him by a nose.

Robinson got the Heavyweight for the second time this season. One name The Scribe was delighted to see on the Card, viz John Teesdale, bless him! May he win yet.

The Challenge Cup should have a good entry this year, with winners like Social Union, Pastures New, Shakedown, Mah Jongg, Wiltshire, Sherwood, Multum in Parvo, Sarcile, Liability, Seabird, Silvaplana, Maconachie. Let us hope to see a big field out on March 3 for this crack event and may the best pony win. Enter your ponies, Young Fellers, and have a dash.

THE CARD

Start: Beiths Bung, Hungjao Road.

Finish: Forth.

Laid by: Messrs. H. D. F. Beith and T. G. Drakeford.

1—Dr. C. Noel Davis on Sherwood.

2—Mr. F. A. Pollock on Bachelor Gay.

*3—Mr. H. W. Robinson on Silvaplana.

4—Dr. W. B. Billinghurst on Henry.

5—Mr. J. A. Hayes on Tiga.

6—Mr. J. H. Teesdale on ?

*Heavyweight winner.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

stage—and a new recruit is to be examined. Mena Silas is the recruit. Nuf sed.

Another good number will be a tableau depicting "Mother's of an Empire." A song of the same name is to accompany it and the singer is Mr. Brooke, whose fine bass voice has given local audiences pleasure on many occasions.

Dancers—and you saw them in "Tom Jones"—will also appear in special numbers. The Silas Brothers are working up some specialty with Willie Cameron and Nelson. They are always good. Lots of other turns as well and all shrofed and fond to be O.K.

Date: Saturday next. Booking is opened.

* * *

WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS

Here's another couple of dates you ought to keep open. On Friday, February 23, and Saturday, February 24, the A.D.C. will produce J. M. Barrie's great play "What Every Woman Knows."

Have you ever sat over the fire, in a nice cosy room, with a pipe in your mouth and a whiskey and soda at your side—or to the ladies—have you ever pleasantly reclined upon a couch, a dainty cigarette between your sweet lips, and a box of choes quite near with a book in your hands that has carried you from page to page with ever added pleasure until you have found that the last pages were near? And have you ever felt a pang of regret that a delightful story, in which things ran smoothly and happily, had to be put down at last? You have? Well, that is the sort of story Barrie has written in "What Every Woman Knows."

The A.D.C. has again been most fortunate in getting just the right folk to play the parts. "Maggie" who thinks she has no charm—and the little Scotch lassie is simply full of it—is being portrayed by Mrs. Cochrane. You will remember her as "Stasia" in "The Passing Of The Third Floor Back." Mrs. Irwine, who starred in "The Skin Game" has a fine playing part as "Lady Sybil." Mrs. Graham Barrow, who has not been seen on the local stage since her appearance as the governess with Mr. Henry Schlee in "The Importance Of Being Ernest," is playing the part of the "Comtesse." Mr. L. Lienard as "John Strong" has a part that will suit him down to the ground. His "Dawker" is still remembered by playgoers. Mr. A. B. Puddicombe, another popular player, is cast for "Venables," a dear old fellow and very appealing. The "Scotch Lads" will not need to strive after the accent. They are Scotch. There's Fergus Johnston; Jamie and Buggins—the last named is sometimes known as Daniels. A first class cast, who are already shaping well!

* * *

MISS KATHLEEN PARLOW

There is little need to introduce Miss Kathleen Parlow to a Shanghai audience. She arrived here some time ago without any of the usual preliminary puffs and gave a concert at the Olympic. Everyone who heard her went crazy over her. She simply had to repeat her concert, and this she did at the Town Hall which was filled. She has been acclaimed the world's greatest woman violinist. We readily agree that the title is well deserved.

She has been on a tour through the North of China and wherever she has played—Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, through Korea—the story is always the same "Wonderful, Enthralling."

Miss Parlow returns here to give just two more recitals. On Friday 23 she will play at the Olympic at 9:15 p.m., and on Saturday, I am glad to say she will give a matinee at the same house at 3 p.m.

Here is a chance for the kiddies. If education is the developing of all that is good in the growing child; if it is the desire of the parent or teacher to see the pupils appreciate beauty in its highest form, then it is encumbent upon parents, teachers and guardians to see that their little folks will not miss a treat all too seldom available.

I recently heard from Miss Eleanor Haber, who is accompanying Miss Parlow. She tells me that special programs will be given at both recitals. I understand that Miss Parlow will play Strauss' Sonata, which she played at one time with the composer himself. Miss Haber believes that it will be the first time that the notable work has been performed here. Let me mention that at the matinee all children will be admitted at half price.

-:- See What The Goat Glands Did! -:-

JOHN Ross, aged 73, won a 50-yard race among the convicts of the San Quentin (Cal.) Prison in seven seconds flat. He had a goat-gland operation performed a few months ago and was so full of "pep" that shortly after he ran away from the field in the athletic meet he ran away from the prison guards while working on a road gang. Motor cycles were necessary to catch him.

Grantland Rice Selects Veterans Of All Time In Baseball And Football

BY GRANTLAND RICE

Harvard, '14, names this line-up as his All-Time, All-Star football team:

Center—Bowser, Pittsburgh.

Right Guard—Heffelfinger, Yale.

Left Guard—Hare, Pennsylvania.

Right Tackle—De Witt, Princeton.

Left Tackle—Hogan, Yale.

Right End—Hinkey, Yale.

Left End—Muller, California.

Quarterback—Eckersall, Chicago.

Backs—Heston, Michigan; Mahan, Harvard; Owen, Harvard.

We employ this opinion by way of checking up the names of gridiron immortals who remains undisplaced as the seasons move along. In this list are Hinkey, Heston, Heffelfinger, Hare and Eckersall. But these are not all. Others are Coy, of Yale; Thorpe, of Carlisle; Schulz, of Michigan and Shevlin, of Yale. Kilpatrick, of Yale; Campbell, of Harvard. Snow, of Michigan and Hardwick, of Harvard are four ends who belong in the same choice company.

Schulz, of Michigan, six feet four, weighing 242, and as fast as a halfback, was the greatest center in his final year we have ever seen. He held a great Pennsylvania team at bay for thirty-three minutes with the score 0—0 before he was taken out. Later this score went to 31—0 against Michigan. Schulz, Heffelfinger and Hare still remain as the main stalwarts of all time in the center of the line. There have been no such outstanding tackles.

The five top backfield choices might include Heston, Coy, Mahan, Thorpe and Eckersall. Not so far behind come Gipp, Killinger, "Chick" Harley and Owen, of later days.

BASEBALL ALL-STARS

There are certain baseball wonders who remained as fixed as Heffelfinger, Heston, etc. No one can ever mention an all-time, all-star baseball cast and not include Cobb, Wagner, Mathewson, Johnson and Speaker.

Now two of the later day stars break through to stand in line. They are Hornsby and Sisler. Both belong among the game's immortals.

Among the oldtimers, Mike Kelly and "Buck" Ewing are the most prominent, with "Cap" Anson ranged alongside. And the name of Radbourne still rolls on down the ages.

There are at least four second base immortals. They are Hornsby, Collins, Lajoie and Evers. Hornsby and Collins are still on guard, with the former now the main record holder of his league.

SIDE-LINE COACHING

The best move any organization of football coaches can make is to lend in person the war against side-line coaching. Once the two teams take the field they should be left to run their own game, which many of them are not.

There has been a decided decrease in side-line coaching, but the practice is still a general one.

The coaches alone can handle the situation by a definite agreement to carry out the rule.

"Don't forget to include Zbyszko among those possessing instinctive co-ordination between mind and muscle," writes S. W. "To my mind he is the greatest of the lot in this respect—still able at fifty to meet champions upon even terms."

CONSOLATION

The thicker the ice, the deeper the snow
The fewer 8-foot putts I blow.
H. L. F.
The colder the wind and the atmosphere
The fewer alibis I hear.

Major Daly, of West Point, retires after winning the greatest game of the year, the greatest ever fought between the Army and the Navy. That will be something to remember after all defeats are long forgotten. In his retirement the Army is fortunate to have such a successor as Captain McEwan, who, like Major Daly, is both a leader and a student of the game. The all-round athletic system at both West Point and Annapolis are unequaled anywhere in the game; at least, they are not to be surpassed.

Recs Again Win From Engineers

(Continued from Page 1)

ed one more with a nice shot from well out and the Recs finished six goals up.

The Engineers had hard luck, they were going strong till Marshall retired, and this spoilt their attack completely. His brother, who was playing back, for the Engineers, started by playing good clean football, but later developed a bad streak deliberately tripping Evans and as deliberately, kicking G. Johansson.

When is the Association going to take the necessary action in this sort of thing? Crawford and Ollyeros both played fine football against big odds, the former doing the work of two men.

For the Recs, Turner and Xavier were fine and saved the situation repeatedly when the Engineers looked like scoring at the start.

The forwards were all pretty good, no one specially outstanding, and of the halves, Emamooden showed to best advantage.

LUSITANO vs. RANGERS

The Lusitano clashed with the Rangers yesterday and came off winner by the score of 7-0. The Rangers were handicapped by playing only eight men, but, on the other hand, the Lusitano had chances of scoring at least another dozen goals and threw them away.

The scorers for the Lusitano were H. Collaco 4 and F. Gutierrez 2.

Mr. Cooper refereed the game and gave complete satisfaction.

CUSTOMS vs. S. P. S.

This game was played at Hongkew Park. The Customs, although winners, played a ragged game and it was hardly worth while watching at all. Goals were scored by: Bing 2, Ogden 2, and for the S.P.S., Whitcob 1.

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For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.
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"CAPSTAN" THE COOL HYGIENIC SMOKE
ASK THE MAN WHO KNOWS!
This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Methods Of Chinese Nimrod Surprise Western Hunter

BY REV. THOMAS B. GRAFTON

It is difficult for a Western Hunter to consider the methods of a Chinese Nimrod, but it should be equally remembered that the rules of sport which to so many foreigners have the sacredness almost of a religion are regarded by the Chinese as a harmless—and very unprofitable—form of insanity. "Giving the game a sporting chance" appeals to the Chinese about as forcefully as a suggestion to catch his fish by swimming after them in an endurance contest.

It may be safely asserted that the idea of sport never enters into the head of the celestial who goes out after meat—for it is meat that he is after, and the easier the getting the better off he will be. One of these hunters a few days ago was mourning over his bad luck in getting only thirteen ducks at one volley when he formerly (he claimed) had gotten as many as seventy!

The only firearm the writer has ever seen used by the Chinese hunter is the old "tu-pao" or country gun, more accurately "dirt gun" and its makeup shows off the genius of the country blacksmith. Any old piece of gas or water-pipe of five to ten feet in length and an inch or so in bore will answer very well. A rough tube is fitted into the butt-end and a percussion cup fitting on the same completes the weapon. A stock as we know it is not necessary and the hammer is anything that will fire the cap. Home made powder and a handful of small missiles of scrap iron or lead or even small stones constitute the ammunition.

SUCCESS BY WEIGHT

It will be at once seen that with such "weapons" as these the Chinese hunter does not go in for wing shots at single birds. He lugs his artillery to a known feeding ground and spends the night there, covered with an old quilt or straw, in the hope of a shot at dawn. If his joss is good he may find at the first crack of dawn a close-huddled flock of geese within twenty or thirty paces and the avalanche of slugs and shot that his old blunderbuss pours into their close ranks may very well topple over a dozen or so.

He measures his success by the net weight of his bag, one ten pound goose having exactly the same value in his eyes as two five pound ducks. Considering that he gets only one shot and that he has spent the night waiting for it and that very many times he fails utterly to get in range he does not deserve our anathemas as a "pot hunter"—but such an epithet would never be intelligible to him and our reproaches would never reach him.

If he is a boatman his gun will be tied loosely across the bow of his boat and he will endeavor to steal up on a flock. It is remarkable too how often he succeeds though we have no way of knowing the hundreds of failures he must make.

BEN'S PAPER COW

The only foreigner I have ever known to succeed in "blind" work is a friend in Shantung who lives near a wide shallow river on whose extensive sand flats both geese and duck abound in the fall and winter. While other folks are enjoying their dreams Ben sets out at 4 a.m. with his Chinese boy to the flats where he has often seen the flocks. On arriving the boy covers him up with loose straw in semblance of a grave and there Ben squats for an hour or two till the birds begin to arrive at daylight. This is not a very attractive program in cold weather but Ben brings in game that his friends can only goggle at in envy.

Ben's real invention is his "paper cow," an idea he got from the funeral processions that are so familiar. He summoned the maker of these paper bovines and expressed his wants. The maker came back with a "cow" that would grace the comic supplement of a metropolitan daily. Ben had only to get inside and bend over in order to make the illusion complete. He would stop now and then and bend his (the cow's) head in masticating an imaginary clump of grass, switching the brute's tail now and then with his left hand. The wisest old ganders of the Shantung rivers were fooled by him long enough to satisfy Ben's desires and went home in his bag. The writer has made many a long stalk of these vigilant birds and has never brought one home yet.

NETTING BIRDS

Catching small birds with nets is one of the things so simply and easily done that an exact account of the modus operandi will be hard to believe but it is just this way. Larks and quails are the birds generally captured and the only net used is about one third the length of a tennis net and of not much more width. Three or more men and boys join in a team. The birds are seen on the ground and contrary to the Solomonic proverb the net is spread in plain sight of them. Most Chinese birds will allow a man to approach to within ten paces, at about which distance two of the men stretch out the net and the third goes on beyond and comes back towards the birds which he rouses up by a sudden shout or motion. Incredible as it may seem the net men by a quick flirt of the net can entangle them and then pounce down on them and catch them before the astonished creatures can get untangled.

RABBIT HUNTING

Any one who has hunted with negro boys in the Southern states will be able to appreciate the methods of the Chinese rabbit hunter. His only weapon is a spear, just a rough stick five feet long with a pronged iron at the end. His main asset is his keenness of vision. Any hunter knows that a rabbit will in most cases remain perfectly still until the hunter is within three or four paces relying on his protective coloring for safety. The writer confesses to an amazing blindness in this regard for he has had hunters endeavor to point out crouching rabbits almost within reach and never be able to see what the hunter sees most clearly. He misses his throw now and then, but when we see him coming home with a pole load of rabbits from an afternoon's hunt we are bound to take off our hats to him as an Efficiency Expert.

WITH THE GOURD

The writer has never yet been able to verify with his own eyes the methods of the "gourd hunter" but admits a certain amount of belief in the testimony of Chinese witnesses. The hunter has only a large gourd into one end of which he thrusts his head and neck and then immerse himself in the water until only the gourd is visible. Small holes enable him to see and breathe and he works his way very gradually towards a flock of feeding ducks, as if the gourd were being borne by wind or current. Speaking thus along he catches a duck by the foot and before it can make a flutter he has it under water where he quickly dispatches it and goes after more!

Call John China Man a Pot-hunter if you will. But if after a fruitless day of hard tramping you come across placid John at eventide wending his homeward way laden with the spoils of the chase I venture that you will envy not a little the genius and the patience that has been crowned with such success.

S.V.C. Corps Orders

Routine orders by Colonel R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant, S.V.C.

Shanghai, February 9, 1923.

No. 19. Municipal Gazette. The following extract from the Municipal Gazette dated February 8, 1923, is published for information:

"Customs Company. Private C. Neprud to be Second Lieutenant."

No. 20. Decorations. The Commandant has much pleasure in announcing that the Portuguese Government has conferred the "Red Cross of Devotedness" on Captain A. M. Diniz, commanding Portuguese Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

No. 21. Military Library. The Commandant acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following interesting works presented to the Club Library by the undermentioned:

Capt. F. J. W. Melville. Military and Naval—35 volumes.
Historical etc.—12 volumes.
Fiction—24 volumes.

Mr. H. W. Lambert. Military and Naval—4 volumes.

No. 22 Headquarter Offices. The Headquarter Offices will be closed for all business on Monday, February 12 and from Friday 16 to Tuesday, February 20, 1923, both dates inclusive.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL GOOD MEN TO TAKE OUT XS POLICIES ON THEIR CARS

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"The Hardest Battle Of My Ring Career"

BY BENNY LEONARD

Nervousness and anxiousness, both of which come under the heading of mental strain, are the biggest handicaps of a man while boxing. They threatened me throughout the most important battle of my fistic career, and as a result, although not punished physically, I found myself in my hardest ring match.

I knew that I had to knock out my foe—I was aware of that fact for weeks before the bout, and not only that, but I had several persons impressing the fact on my mind day in and day out. Then the night of the contest—it was even worse. I was so nervous in my dressing room listening to "You must knock him out—you've got to knock him out"—that I was almost wobbly walking to the ring.

Yes, it was on the night that Benny Leonard became the lightweight champion of the world. It occurred May 23, 1917, the night I knocked out one of the cleverest and greatest offensive boxers that ever lived, the night Freddy Welsh was dethroned in New York, when our bout was stopped in the ninth round, the game Britisher being virtually unconscious wedged into one of the corners, unable to protect himself.

The finish of that bout was the most dramatic ever known in boxing history, according to ring experts. With Welsh in some manner holding himself up with his elbows on the top rope, I was punching him as if he were a bag, when Referee "Kid" McPartland very humanely touched me on my shoulder and sent me to my corner.

GAME TO END

Game to the end, Welsh extricated himself from the corner staggered toward the center of the ring with his right hand raised as if to swing it, reeled and then tottered toward the ropes. He half dived out of the ring, falling limply over the second rope. He was "dead" out.

I was happy—but felt sad. Benny Leonard had become the lightweight champion, but I felt sorry for one of the grittiest glovemen in the realms of fistiana. He was game—was Freddy Welsh—gritty to the finish.

My mental strain was at its end, and I was glad. Between rounds, and in my corner even before the bout started, my manager, Billy Gibson, and then my trainer, George Engel, was advising: "Punch hard, and keep punching—knock him out." These words continually rang in my ears, round after round, and I heard the same advice between rounds. It was a terrible strain.

Welsh was strong. He was in wonderful shape, and was boxing as defensively as never before. I tried to get Freddy to open up, atttempting to get him to box in the open. He wouldn't. It was just a case of him jabbing and then falling into a clinch. My—how I tried to reach his jaw with a righthand smash! It was impossible.

Finally after two or three rounds I started to direct my punches to Welsh's body. I soaked him with rights and lefts in the midriff, and all the time I could hear "Knock him out—you've got to knock him out."

Beginning with the fifth round, I could feel that Welsh's holding tactics were beginning to slacken, and I knew then that he was weakening.

Then Gibson and Engel reminded me that I already had outpointed Welsh in two previous ten-round bouts, and if I didn't knock him out before the finish of this, our third scheduled ten-round match, I probably never would get another opportunity to win the title.

EFFORTS BECAME FRANTIC

I wanted that championship—yes, craved it. Every boxer is anxious to become a titleholder. And Gibson's and Engel's pleadings for me to score a knockout became more and more insistent, while my frantic efforts became harder and harder.

In the eighth round Welsh was greatly fatigued. The bell found him very tired and worn. Then the ninth. After Referee McPartland had dragged us out of several clinches and I had backed Fred into a corner I felt assured of the championship.

Poor Freddy! He was all in, and I was wishing for the towel to come from his corner. But the sign of defeat made no appearance, and I waded in punching my hardest with both hands. When Welsh was unable to hold up his guard the finish came, McPartland interceding and ordering me to my corner, the world's lightweight champion.

Since that bout my nerves have never failed me, and I have never suffered such a mental strain in any of my bouts.

SELECT FOOTBALL TEAM TO PLAY IN HONGKONG GAMES

The players to represent Shanghai in the Interport Association Football match at Hongkong on Saturday next have been definitely named by the Selection Committee. The team will be as follows:

Goal: A. H. dos Remedios (S. R. C.).

Backs: E. Turner (S. R. C.) and J. A. Quayle (Police).

Halves: G. T. Crawford (Engineers), E. F. Mears (S. R. C.) and F. C. H. Ollerdessen (S. R. C.).

Forwards: W. E. Dalley (S. F. C.), A. S. Phillips (S. F. C.), L. Goldman (S. F. C.), L. J. Coulcher (S. F. C.) and T. W. R. Wilson (Engineers),

Reserves: J. R. Johannson (S. R. C.), G. E. Knight (Engineers) and C. J. S. Macdonald (Police).

Mr. J. A. Quayle will be Captain and Mr. T. W. R. Wilson Vice-Captain.

Mr. J. F. Gabbutt will accompany the team as manager and secretary.

A number of local soccer enthusiasts, headed by Willie Campbell, will accompany the team.

We have been requested by the Hon. Secretary of the Shanghai Football Association to state that acknowledgement of all contributions towards the expenses of the Interport Team will appear in the press in due course.

INTERPORTERS LOSE IN RUGGER GAME; SCORE 6-5

The Shanghai rugby team which is going to Hankow in a few days was given a surprise yesterday afternoon when the Rest, a snappy aggregation of stars, finished on top by a score of 6-5 in a bitterly-contested game.

The Rest got the breaks although they led throughout the game, being up six-nil at half time. The Interporters came through with the five points in the second half because Nichols staged a brilliant run and Holdsworth converted.

Nichols' dash through the entire Rest fifteen was a fine piece of work, the Interporter sailing through the opposition through great dodging and fast running.

In an exhibition game, the Blacks defeated the colors 17-7.

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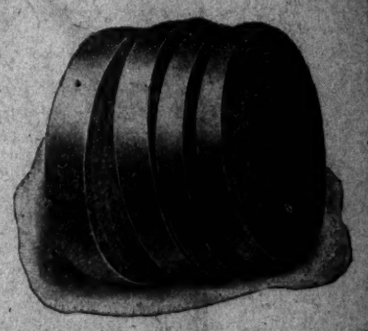

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Bringing Up Father

JIGGS SHAKE HANDS WITH MR. ZOWIE FROM PARIS - HE'S A FRIEND OF MORIARTY'S.
ANY FRIEND OF MORIARTY IS A FRIEND OF MINE!
AH! I AM ZE DELIGHT
GEE! IT'S SLOW HERE!
1
AN' HOW IS ME FRIEND MORIARTY?
AH! I LEAVE HIM IN PARIS - HE HAVE ZE SWELL TIME. HE TEND ZE BAR. HE TEACH ME TO PLAY POKER -
NOW - YOU'RE TALKIN' - LET'S PLAY!
2
BY GOLLY - ZOWIE - YOU HAD A GOOD TEACHER IN MORIARTY - I'M CLEAN
YOU GENTLEMEN DO NOT PLAY IN WHAT YOU CALL ZE LUCK!
I'M BROKE!
I'VE NEVER HAD ANY LUCK SINCE I GOT MARRIED -
3
IT IS TOO BAD YOU GENTLEMEN HAVE NO MORE MONEY - WE COULD CONTINUE PLAYING - I MEET YOU ALL SOME TIME AGAIN
MAYBE -
MAYBE!
COME AROUND WHEN YOU ARE UNLUCKY -
RATS!
4
HOLY SMOKE! LOOK DINTY! THE CARDS ARE MARKED!
YOU'RE RIGHT - I THOUGHT THERE WUZ SOMETHING FUNNY ABOUT THAT GUY!
I CAN'T SEE ANY THING FUNNY NOW!
5
MORIARTY!!!! I THOUGHT YOU WERE IN PARIS?
HUH! I JUST GOT OUT OF JAIL!
A FRIEND OF YOURS BY THE NAME OF ZOWIE JUST LEFT HERE!
6
HE'S NO FRIEND OF MINE - HE WUZ MY CELL MATE -
WOW!
I'M SORE!
I'M SICK -
7
AW! I'M GOIN' HOME. I WISH I HAD STAYED HOME -
TA-TA!!
SO LONG!
GOOD NIGHT!
8
THE COUNT DE SEET IS IN THE PARLOR - HE HAS A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION FROM MRS. LA MONT - MRS. JIGGS ISN'T HOME YET -
WELL - I SUPPOSE I'LL HAVE TO GO IN AN' LISTEN TO HIM CACKLE UNTIL MAGGIE GITS HOME!
9
? ? ? ?!
TA-TA-TI-TUM TA-TUM-TUM!
10
HELLO DINTY! HOW MUCH DID YOU FELLERS LOSE I HAVE ZOWIE HERE AN' HE'S GONNA PAY UP!
11
WHERE IS THE COUNT DE SEET!
HE HAD AN IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT WITH A DOCTOR AN' COULDN'T WAIT!
GEO MCMANUS
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12